CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 213. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1922 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

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SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
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AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
9th September	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th October	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA †	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097

* NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st September.	MULBERA	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA	8,285
27th October	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,660
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
7th December.	MASHOBRA	8,288
21st ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 8th September.	MANTUA	
21st ,,	SICILIA	
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,,	SOUDAN	
2nd November.	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILIA	
15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,,	SOUDAN	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Sept.	KAROA	East and South Africa.
7th ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,,	VASNA	Busrah via Karachi
11th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalavihar"	8750	2nd half Sept. 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	9 Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep.	14 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru ..	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov.	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 879, 4662.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

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Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

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RESERVE FUND F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

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Cheribon,	Semarang,
Djember,	Soerabaija,
Djocja,	Solo,
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi,
Langsa,	(Delhi),
Macassar,	Tegal,
Medan,	Telok Betong,
Padang,	Tjilatiap,
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BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

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PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
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A R4817

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for OVERSEARS, Accounts, General and Time-keeping Clerks; also Typists, Tracers and Electrical Stores Clerks. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 8519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4853

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in History and Mathematics. Apply sharp with testimonials and terms to the NIYAMAK SHRI DAKINAMURTI VIDYARTHI BHAVAN, BHAVNAGAR.
A R4816

WANTED.—A GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat. A science man will be preferred. Salary Rs. 70 and Rs. 50 respectively with prospective increments. Apply to SECRETARIES, Mahila Vidyalaya, SURAT. 14233

SALARY Rs. 100—250 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely. NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAII SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

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TO LET—MOTOR SHOWROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, BLOCK and ROOMS in a new building, just completed, Gwalia Tank Road, opposite Cumballa P. O. WASSIAWAL ASSMAL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple Gate Chowpati.
C R4720

TO BE LET, for vegetarians only—ground and first floor of a newly erected palatial building with electric light at Matunga close to G. I. P. Station. Separate rooms can also be had. Rent moderate. Apply HARDAYAL NEVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road or on Spot.
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GA T13993

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ENROLMENTS for London Chamber of Commerce courses will soon close. Apply immediately. DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
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PIANOS rendered useless through neglect or climatic effect can be transformed into new ones. S. CHANJIBHOY, Grant Road.
N R4862

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THUNDER MIRABELLE.

5 WIN—10 PLACES.

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for the 1st Meeting (3rd Day) were THUNDER (paid Rs. 267), MIRABELLE (paid Rs. 312), Baktavar, Reigning Star, Nicety, Hilal, Hatchel, Toonah, Rosey Tread, Traveller, Mossley, Quarryman, Joy Girl, Volsure, Reeman. The GOVERNOR'S CUP is run on SATURDAY. Write BEFORE THEN to Post Box 592, G. P. O., Bombay.
S R4859

POONA RACES—The NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Capt. NEMO. Experienced European Tipster and friend of Racing professionals. Guarantee 3 Winners and 4 Places each Meeting. For Fourth Big Meeting,—Saturday.—Price Rs. 5. Apply 1st Floor, 7, Rorewalk Street, Fort, Bombay.
S R4854

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T R4885

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T R4849

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T R4827

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T R4791

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Dr. SAM, WILLIAMS,
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LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

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II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Bombay to the following stations on the dates given below at a fare and a half by certain trains and on certain conditions that may be ascertained from the Undersigned or from the Station Masters Colaba and Grant Road the District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road and the Kalbadevi Booking Office.

STATIONS.	DATES.
Gholvad, Udvada,	Thursday, 14th Sept. 1922.
Bulsar, Bilimora,	Friday, 15th Sept. 1922. Saturday, 16th Sept. 1922.
Navsari, Surat.	Friday, 29th Sept. 1922. Saturday, 30th Sept. 1922.
Broach and Baroda,	Wednesday, 18th Oct. 1922. Thursday, 19th Oct. 1922. Friday, 20th Oct. 1922. Saturday, 21st Oct. 1922.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag.-General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th September, 1922.
C14264

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

AMALGAMATION OF CAWNPORE AND JHANSI TRAFFIC DISTRICTS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JHANSI. MOVE OF HEADQUARTERS OF DELHI TRAFFIC DISTRICT TO JHANSI.

THE OFFICE of District Traffic Superintendent, Cawnpore, will close at Cawnpore, at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1922, and will be amalgamated with the present Jhansi traffic district. From that date and time the amalgamated Cawnpore and Jhansi traffic district will be known as the "Jhansi Traffic District No. 1" and all letters and telegrams relating to the two amalgamated district should be addressed to the District Traffic Superintendent, Jhansi (No. 1).

2. With effect from 12 noon on Saturday, 23rd September, 1922, the office of the District Traffic Superintendent, Delhi Sadr will be transferred to Jhansi. After this time and date all letters and telegrams hitherto addressed to the District Traffic Superintendent, Delhi Sadr, should be addressed to the District Traffic Superintendent, Jhansi (No. 2.)

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1922.
C14220

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th September 1922, at 4 p.m. Standard Time), to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1922
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, bnt who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 4th day of September 1922, to MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Thursday the 28th day of September 1922, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.), and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered Address of the shareholders.
C14159

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING & PRINTING WORKS. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1922 and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 5th day of October, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of September 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of September, 1922 to the 3rd day of October, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1922.
C14248

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Parsi New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September, 1922.
C14217

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU and TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU carrying on business as Agents of the Khattau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd. at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, under the style or firm name of Khattau Makanji and Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 14th, day of August, 1922, so far as concerns the said Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retires from the said firm. And notice is hereby also given that Mulraj Khatau Esquire, Morarji Mulraj, Esquire, Dharamsey Mulraj Esquire and Laxmidas Mulraj Esquire, all of Bombay, have, as from the said 14th day of August 1922, been admitted partners in the said firm, and that the said Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau, Mulraj Khatau, Morarji Mulraj, Dharamsey Mulraj and Laxmidas Mulraj will carry on the said business in partnership as from the said date under the same style.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1922.
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU,
TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU.
C14263

TENDERS.

SALE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY BUILDINGS ON THE MASJID PROPERTY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase including demolition to ground level and removal of material and clearing site of the three treble storied chawls near the Elphinstone Overbridge known as "Port Trust Sweepers Chawls" bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 4906 (1 to 3) and B. P. T No. 255, 257 and 393.

The site should be cleared within two months after the acceptance of the tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full amount of the tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two months, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

All tenders must be addressed to the Suprintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, Ravelin Street, Fort, and marked "TENDER FOR MASJID BUILDING" and should reach the undersigned not later than 14th September, 1922.

The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

J. T. McINTYRE,
Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works.
TA C14237

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD, BOMBAY

THE DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, is prepared to receive offers by Sealed Tender up to 12 noon of 11th September, 1922, for the purchase of 8,000 Gallons Olive Oil in drums of 25 Gallons and 5 Gallons, belonging to the Admiralty, on the following conditions:—

1. The Admiralty do not guarantee the purity of the oil.
2. If purchaser desires also to purchase the Admiralty drums in which the oil is contained, the price offered for the drums must be shown separately.
3. If purchaser does not buy drums, the oil in Admiralty drums will be run off into purchasers' containers without charge, but the purchaser must be represented at the time to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.
4. Any coopering necessary to containers provided by the purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay the usual Admiralty charges for such services.
5. Arrangements for removal to be made by the purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatever after the oil leaves the Yard.
6. Payment to be made before the oil leaves the Yard.
7. The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the oil from sale, or to dispose of any part thereof as they may decide.

A sample of the oil may be seen in the office of the Marine Store Officer during Office hours.

(Sd.) E. J. HEADLAM,
Captain, R. I. M.,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
TA 14226

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PUNJAB RELIE FUND, BOMBAY

A MEETING of the subscribers of this fund will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

(a) to receive the audited statement of accounts and the balance sheet of the fund; and

(b) to dispose of the balance in hand.

All subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

J. B. PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.
14268

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that ATTARSINGH, son of Budhsingh and RANBIRSINGH, son of Jiwanmal have retired from the firm of Sheth Chooharmal Mahansingh at Bombay and Amritsar and Lahore and Rao Saheb Jwalasingh Mahansingh at Karachi as from 4th September, 1922, and they have assigned all their right, title and interest in the assets and outstandings of the said firms at Bombay and Karachi to the continuing partners Sheth Chooharmal son of Paryamal, Rai Saheb Sirdar Jwalsingh son of Sirdar Hirasingh, Sirdar Gopalsingh son of Rao Saheb Mahansingh, Chadatsingh son of Budhsingh, Saransingh son of Narayensingh and Ishwarsingh son of Nihalsingh. The public are warned against paying any debts or moneys due to the said firms at Bombay and Karachi or to the said Attarsingh son of Budhsingh or Ranbirsingh son of Jiwanmal or otherwise dealing with them in respect of any past or future dealings of the said two firms.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1922
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chooharmal Mahansingh of Bombay Lahore and Amritsar and Messrs. Jwalasingh Mahansingh of Karachi.
14263

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,

and

In the matter of F. F. Gordon Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 29th day of August, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp in Chambers by Messrs. D. Pudumjee and Co., of Bombay carrying on business at Lamington Road, creditors of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 14th day of September, 1922, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1922.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C14178

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rule 20, Order V, Act V of 1908).
Civil Suit No. 42 of 1922.
IN THE COURT OF SENIOR SUB-JUDGE AT CHHINDWARA.
The NETRA MANGANESE COMPANY. Plaintiff.
R. S. KHEMJI KUNBARJI. Defendant.
CLAIM FOR RS. 1,000.
TO
R. S. KHEMJI KUNWARJI. Coal Merchant, resident of Bombay Tahsil and District Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,000, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questons relating to the suit on the 3rd day of October 1922 at 10 o'clock forenoon,

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 29th day of 8, 1922.

1st SUB-JUDGE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 237 of 1918.
VALI MAHOMED LADUK ..... Plaintiff
vs.
SARABAI, widow of Laduk Haji. Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the immoveable property being land or ground of Foras Tenure situate at Grant Road in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon containing 4733 square yards or thereabouts which was fixed for 4th September, 1922, is POSTPONED and the said sale will take place at the premises on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

For particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Plaintiff herein at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1922.
E. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.
C14269

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2737 of 1922.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 30th day of June, 1922. Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. HARSUKHDAS BALKISONDAS, a firm, doing business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN CASSUMBHAI, a firm, doing business in Bombay, at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants under Order XXXVII, rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 3,700-0-0 for principal and Rupees for interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per annum, making in the aggregate the sum of Rupees for principal and interest due to them by the defendants at the foot of 2 Promissory Notes both dated 22nd March, 1922, for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,500 as mentioned in the Plaint herein, of which copies are hereto annexed and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the sum of Rs. 3,700 and the costs of this suit.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for 2nd October, 1922, at 11-30 a.m.

You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 3,700 and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned, or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

"LAXMI."

Rs. 1,200. Due 192
Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.

(58) Fifty-eight Khara days after date I promise to pay to Harsukhdas Balkishandas or order the sum of Rupees (1,200) One thousand and Two hundred only for value received.

(i.e., the signature of Gulamhusein Casambhai by the hand Jafarali Gulamhusein.)

(Sd.) GULAMHUSEIN KASAMBHOY,
Brokers, Bhawanidas and Co.

Seal of the Bank of Baroda, Ld., 1583 Bombay.

(On the back.)

No. 2005 Bombay, 3-2-1922.

Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co. at Nagdevi Street by Nenamall. Hundi Rs. 1-2-0 only

(Sd.) D. V. KOTHARI,
L. Stamp Vendor.

Pay the Bank of Baroda, Ld., or order.
HARSOOKHDAS BALKISHANDAS.
Received payment
for the Bank of Baroda, Limited.
(Sd.)
Manager.

True copy.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

"LAXMI."

Rs. 2,500. Due 192
Bombay, dated 22nd March, 1922.

(58) Fifty-eight Khara days after date I promise to pay to Harsukhdas Balkishandas or order the sum of Rupees (2,500) Two thousand and Five hundred only for value received.

(i.e., the signature of Gulamhusein Casambhai by the hand of Jafarali Gulamhusein.)

(Sd.) GULAMHUSEIN KASAMBHOY,
Brokers, Bhawanidas and Co.

Seal of the Bank of Baroda, Ld., 1582 Bombay.

(On the back.)

No. 3204 Bombay, 28-2-11.

Issues to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co. at Nagdevi Street by Nenamall. Hundi Rs. 2-4-0 only.

(Sd.)
L. Stamp Vendor.

Pay the Bank of Baroda, Ld., or order.
HARSOOKHDAS BALKISHANDAS.
Received payment
for the Bank of Baroda, Limited.
(Sd.)
Manager.

True copy.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14252

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of very valuable properties situate at Cavel Street, which were advertised to be held to-day by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Mavaji the mortgagor has been postponed.

AUCTION SALE OF 188 BAGS EPSOM SALT CRYSTALS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Kantawala Nanavati and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jayaker Brothers.

188 Bags Epsom Salt Crystals.

The above goods are lying at Godown No. 23528 at Chinch Bunder.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT DE-LISLE ROAD OPPOSITE UNION MILL.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from the Mortgagee Cassibai, widow of Thacker Lalji Karson and on account and at the risk of Haji Moosa Haji Joosub the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the Indentures of mortgage and Further Charge dated 14th day of April 1920 and 5th day of April 1921 respectively and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 12th September 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land admeasuring 226.45 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662-662, 663-667-689-739 New Nos. 2A/12645 and 1B/12646 and New Survey Nos. 1A/2669 and 1A/2670 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2402 (3A) and Street No. 237 BB and all which premises are situate on the East side of De Lisle Road on the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Habib Haji Karim on the North by common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Habib Haji Karrim on the West by a footpath and beyond that by the said De Lisle Road and on the South by the property of Haji Alli Haji Tayeb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO TYPEWRITER DEALERS AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF YOST TYPEWRITERS, SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS OF DIFFERENT MAKES, ACCESSORIES, RIBBONS, PAPERS, ETC., ALSO OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs The Yost Typewritter Co., sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

A number of Yost Typewriters of No. 20 model.

Second-hand Typewriter of Monarchs, Century, Yost, Oliver, Corons, Barlock, Noiseless, Remington Junior, Empire, Williams, Ideal Hammond, Underwood.

Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriter Carbon Paper, Typewriter papers, and Impression paper.

Accessories:—Yost Copyholders, Eraser shilds, Copying Baths, Copying bath Lids, Type brushes, Leather case brief, Gem paper clips, Yost silencers, Typewriter oil, Note book holders, Wooden handle brushes, Rubber covers F'Cap, Rubber covers brief, Wire handles brushes, Celluiod caps, Simplex copyholders.

Duplicator Foolscap and Duplicator Brief.

Duplicator accessories:—Stencil Paper F'cap, Stencil Paper Brief, Disphragms F'cap, Disphragms Brief, Rubber Roller F'cap, Rubber Roller Brief, Roller Handle Brief, Silk Sheets F'cap, Silk Sheets Brief, Kleeno, Stylus, Plates Brief, Correcting Fluid, Yost Rotay Stencil F'cap, Yost Rotary Stencil Brief, Purple Ink Tins, Yost Foolscap Type Stencil, Yostograph Slate F'cap.

Furniture:—Wooden stools, Table fans, Large tables, Copy Press Machine, Iron safes with stand, Cash and Deed boxes, Bell Iron Rubber stand, etc.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE DEALERS IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Company, Sandhurst Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

7 cases containing Motor Seat Covers and Kick Pads.

9 cases containing various Motor Accessories, such as Glass Cutters, Pumps, Lamanum assorted, Mattson Red Tubing, Padlock Cards, Tail Lamps, etc.

3 cases Auto parts and Gill Piston Rings of various sizes.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be re the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR BUYERS AND DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 ALSACE CHASSIS AND CARS AND 3 TEMPLAR MOTOR CARS.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Car Co., Sandhurst Bridge, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. A, the following Motor Cars:—

9 Alsace Chassis and Cars left-hand drive battery ignition.

3 Templar Motor Cars. right-hand drive Bosch Magnetos, etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, CHINA VAZES AND THE INSOLVENTS MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of A. C. Dunbar (Insolvent).

One F. N. Motor Cycle, one Rex Motor Cycle one Harmonium top and a box of Rolls, and one motor car in broken condition.

By order of H. H. Wadia Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Hans Blascheck.

2 China Vazes.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Sept., 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

As Saturday, the 9th instant is a public holiday there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES NEW SWISS WATCHES.

Under Instructions from Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & Co., attorneys for Messrs. Ingersoll Watch Co. Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Saturday the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, on account and risk of Messrs. Hardware and Sundries Importing Agency Ld., the following:—

H. & S. A. 10/12—3 cases new Sewiss watches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOK BINDING AND MARBLE PAPERS (MADE IN JAPAN) AND IMITATION KRAFT PAPER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by public at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

M. S. 500.—M. G. Imitation Kraft paper.

3 bales each 7 reams 40 by 50,—76 lbs.—480 sheets.

4 bales each 14 reams, 27 by 40,—41 lbs.—480 sheets.

1 bale each 16 reams 27 by 40,—41 lbs.—480 sheets.

Book Binding and Marble papers (made in Japan). J. R. and Co. 2003. S. S.—3/8—6 cases each 10 reams, size 20 by 30,—500 sheets per ream.

2004 S. S. 1/3—3 cases each 10 reams, size 20 by 30,—500 sheets per ream.

2004 S. S. 4—1 case each 10 reams, size 20 by 30,—500 sheets per ream.

1964 S. S. 4/6— 3 cases each 10 reams, size 20 by 30,—500 sheets per ream.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD CORNER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Amratlal Amarchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor. Adamally Allibhai Sumtwalla in exercise of the power of sale reserved to under an Indenture of first mortgage dated 13th day of November 1920, made between the mortgagor of one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd November, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the foras tenure redeemed from payment of Tax (together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon) situate lying and being at the corner of Grant Road and Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement. One thousand one hundred forty-two square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. 13664, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 6062, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 4200—4201 and E. Ward No. 2519—2520, Street No. 1 and 437 and bounded as follows towards the East by the public passage called Arab Lane towards the West by the property of the Fire Temple belonging to Sorabji Hormusji Ranji towards the south by Grant Road and Falkland Road and towards the north by the property of Ratanji Maneckji Ratnagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad

OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,

Special Holiday Programme

Saturday 9th Sept. 1922 at 3 P. M. (S.T.)

SOBHADRA

Sunday 10th Sept. 1922 at 3 P. M. (S.T.)

DRAWPADI

Manager,

Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance

In Aid of St. John's Ambulance Bridge

Under Public Patronage

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE,

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE," BOMBAY.

on

Saturday, 9th Sept. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

and

Sunday 10th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Virag District.

ALL YOUR PRINTING WORK

CAN BE DONE AT

The Bombay Chronicle Press

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30, p. m.

BANDMAN EASTERN Circuit Ltd. present

JACK CRICHTON & ERIC MASTERS' LONDON Co.

THE WILL O' TH' WISPS

Plans at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd. up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 9TH AT 5-30

SPECIAL MATINEE AT HALF-PRICES

of the greatest Comedy of the ENGLISH CASTE System ever written

"THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON"

SEE THE GREAT KHADDAR SCENE IN ACT III.

This is the first time Khaddar has ever been worn on the European Street.

PRICE Rs. 3,—2,—1. 8 Annas.

BOOKING AT ROSE AND CO.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, AND 10 P. M.

OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY

Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians

INCLUDING

SNUB POLLARD

HALL ROACH

and other famous comedians.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY

AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

Owing to the Tremendous Success and to suit the convenience of our Patrons, we are showing for a few nights only.

"THE KID" HIMSELF!

Starring in his own Comedy

JACKIE COOGAN

The world's most talked-of child

IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY

'PECK'S BAD BOY'

West-End Cinema

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR

"KISMET"

Romance, Mystery and Whimsica Humor in scenes of Alluring Splendor

STARTING TO-MORROW SATURDAY

presenting

OTIS SKINNER

in Edward Knoblock's Master Drama

KISMET

Directed by Gasnier

A Robertson-Cole Super-Special in which the world's greatest character actor makes his debut on the Screen in the World's most Stupendous Photoplay

REMEMBER—TO-MORROW

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK

A New Picture and a new surprise.

We have something grand something extra-ordinary for you

Ahiravan-Mahiravan VADH.

The picturisation of the beautiful and interesting episode from the Ramayan, the story of the two demons Ahiravan and Mahiravan, two mighty Allies of Ravan their vow to kidnap Rama and Laxman and their death at the hands of Rama, by the bravery of Hanooman and his monkey battalions.

A master production of the Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

POPULAR PRICES.

Four Shows daily. 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30

EXTRA SHOW on Holiday at 2-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 2455.

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"CHANDRAHASA"

Kohinoor Film Production

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

COMING SATURDAY SEPT 9th

PEARL WHITE

IN "THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"

A Pathe Serial in 15 Continuous Episodes

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GAITY THEATRE.

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The world's Master Monarch of Mystery.

The mind reader. The Mystic Manipulator of the Elements of the, ocul Science and Impersonetor of

Houdini. Etc. Etc. Etc.

MAN DO YOU KNOW THYSELF?

If in Doubt,

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Dr. ALVARO,

P. S. D. M. M. C. & M. S. E. W. (London).

MIND READER-OCCULTIST & SPIRITUALIST

N.B.—Consultation Hours: 10 A. M. to 12.

TAJMAHAL HOTEL, Room No. 128.

Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali.

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE

will perform on

Friday 8th and Saturday 9th September 1922 at 8-40 p. m.

NEW PERFORMANCE! NEW PERFORMANCE!!

[4 ACTS] **UGRA MANGAL** [1—5

and

Sunday the 10th September 1922 at 8-30 a. m.

[4 ACTS] **RAJASANYAS** [1—5

Plan and Tickets can be had at the Madhavashram.

Rates of Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3. 2-8, 1-8, 1-2 & 0-10.

K. P. PANDIT,

Manager for Bombay Season.

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

A SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION.

MALTI-MADHAV

TOGETHER WITH

SELECTED DANCES

BY

Miss Lina Velentine

BOTH PRODUCED BY

Kohinoor Films Co.

DADAR.

Always a Good Show.

BOMBAY'S NEW

THE

NOVELTY!

CINEMA

COMMENCING—TO-MORROW

SATURDAY

9th September

Tram Terminus, Grant Road

(Late "Star" Cinema.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

A slight depression over Rajputana has given heavy rain in south Rajputana and neighbouring districts of Gujrat and of Central India. Monsoon has weakened in north of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, east Konkan and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central India west, west Central Provinces and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Gujrat, east Central Provinces, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one inch, Toungoo one and half, Dhubri four, Narayanganj, Mymensingh one and half Darjeeling one, Sambalpur four, Benares three, Agra two, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Chakrata and Simla one, Kotah three, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Deesa and Neemuch five.

Forecast:—Extension in Gujrat, Sind and Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 7th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 7th Sept. 1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.31	64.16	75.94	36.15
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.60	59.38	78.14	41.06
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.57	59.73	71.32	42.03
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.75	64.80	76.72	40.34
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 6th.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 8 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr, inches				29.749
Temperature of Air			Degrees	77.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer			"	76.6
Dew Point			"	75.3
Relative humidity of Air			"	0.860
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			"	7.4
Maximum temperature of Air			"	84.1
Minimum do do			"	77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight				SW,SSW,SW,SSW
Movement of Wind do			miles	158
Fall of Rain			inches	0.20
Total fall during month			"	1.37
Do. do. 7 years			"	64.05
Additional fall of rain up to 12 a.m. of 7th			"	0 11

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	8	m 0 39	26 11	8	m 6 5	17 1
S.	9	m 1 20	27 2	9	m 6 52	16 9
S.	10	m 1 51	27 0	10	m 7 41	16 3
M.	11	m 2 20	26 8	11	m 8 17	15 8
Tu.	12	m 2 49	26 3	12	m 8 51	15 3
W.	13	m 3 19	25 8	13	m 9 25	14 11
Th.	14	m 3 54	25 1	14	m 10 4	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept.	8 (Friday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49m.
"	9 (Saturday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 48m.
"	10 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.
"	11 (Monday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46m.
"	12 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 45m.
"	13 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
"	14 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Sept. 6th 1h, 17-2m.p.m; Last Quarter, 14th, 3h 50-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 21st, 10th. 8-3m. a.m.; Quarter 28th, 4h. 10-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi had a light fall of 0.12" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Lahore, Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabd had 0.64", Cawnpore 0.27", Mainpuri 0.44" and Agra 0.47," of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was lower than usual except at Allhabad where it was normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generlly in Rajputana. Mount Abu reports a heavy fall of 2.15" while Jodhpur had 0.22", Ajmer 0.40" and Jaipur 0.66." Skies are lightly clouded at Jacobabad and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere Humidity is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature was considerably below normal in Rajputna. Night temperature was lower than usual at Jodhpur and Kotah but was above the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and local rain in Central India West. Bhuj reports a very heavy fall of 3.80" while Dwarka had 0.64," Rajkot 0.16", Bhavnagar Para 0.14", Surat 0.12", Deesa 0.81", and Neemuch 0.62". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore and nearly normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at stations over the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Khandwa, Nagpur and in Berar humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Khandwa and below it at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Karwar had 1.42"; Mormugao 0.36", Ratnagiri 0.23" and Bombay 0.31". Skies are moderately clouded at Karwar and heavily clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Malegaon humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The depression over Rajputana yesterday has moved westwards. It is upper Sind and caused heavy rain in Cutch and southwest Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the United Provinces and local in Malabar and Central India West, while a few falls have occurred in the north and east Punjab and on the Coromandel coast. Bhui reports a very heavy fall of 3.80" while Mount Abu and Karwar had 2.15" and 1.42" respectively. Day temperature was below normal in Rajputana, north Gujarat and the west United Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in north Rajputana, the southwest Punjab and Sind.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th September 1922.

A slight depression over Rajputana has given heavy rain in south Rajputana and the neighbouring district of Gujarat and of central India. The monsoon has weakened in the north of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India East, the Konkan and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central India West, the west Central Provinces and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy one inch; Toungoo one and a half, Dhubri four; Narayanganj, Mymensingh one and a half; Darjiling one; Sambalur four; Benres three; Agra two; Dehra-Dun, Mussooree, Chakrata, Simla one; Kotah three; Udaipur, Mount Abu, Deesa, Neemuch five.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PRESIDENCY CENTRE—						
Bombay	85.2	78.7	70	0	64	—0.01
Do. 6th	81.3	72.5	82	0	0	—0.08
Jask	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. 6th	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.9	82.5	70	--	8.82	—8.82
Rawalpindi	91.7	72.6	78	0.12	12.88	—4.22
Lahore	90.4	76.3	79	0.07	6.11	—7.89
Hissar	93.7	77.5	87	--	10.37	+0.49
Ambala	92.6	77.8	85	0.09	24.72	+3.90
Delhi	95.0	75.2	92	--	15.88	—3.70
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	87.4	76.0	89	0.47	28.69	+2.00
Mainpuri	87.7	76.8	92	0.44	30.60	+10.24
Jhansi	86.8	73.6	84	--	23.0	+4.86
Cawnpore	85.7	77.1	86	0.72	40.69	+13.13
Allahabad	90.6	77.8	92	0.64	30.60	+6.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.1	85.0	65	--	0	—3.13
Karachi	82.8	79.0	85	--	1.56	—4.02
Ajmer	78.8	71.8	92	0.40	10.58	—6.02
Jaipur	85.7	71.8	93	0.66	9.68	—2.74
Kotah	94.2	78.8	78	--	26.28	+5.66
Mount Abu	66.0	62.4	97	2.15	41.61	—9.04
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.2	72.1	93	3.80	9.19	—3.09
Dwarka	80.5	77.0	93	0.64	6.95	—6.05
Veraval	81.5	77.8	86	0.05	5.79	—9.94
Rajkot	83.1	73.8	93	0.16	11.91	—10.23
Bhavnagar Para	82.6	75.2	80	0.14	12.40	—8.19
Surat	86.4	76.8	85	0.12	44.94	+3.48
Ahmedabad	83.5	74.2	88	0.07	24.28	—0.03
Deesa	76.4	72.7	93	0.81	23.81	+2.36
Neemuch	76.7	68.8	90	0.62	28.92	+10.00
Indore	84.1	69.1	75	--	20.19	—4.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	88.9	74.9	84	--	48.19	+8.68
Saugor	82.0	70.0	90	0.05	41.40	+5.71
Hoshangabad	85.5	71.8	88	--	30.11	—1.35
Khandwa	93.6	71.7	67	--	8.94	—13.38
Akola	91.7	72.7	70	--	24.37	+1.48
Amraoti	87.2	71.6	73	--	21.13	—3.00
Nagpur	87.2	73.6	71	--	27.12	—10.36
Chanda	87.1	70.0	78	--	39.76	0
Raipur	87.8	76.1	88	--	41.33	+4.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	77.2	86	0.31	64.16	+4.14
Ratnagiri	83.2	76.2	94	0.23	41.91	+8.64
Mormugao	83.6	74.2	93	0.36	64.29	+4.17
Karwar	83.7	74.4	95	1.42	98.26	—3.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.8	70.6	65	--	8.32	—7.59
Ahmednagar	85.3	65.2	76	0.01	8.04	—7.10
Poona	82.1	67.5	79	0.02	13.31	—7.37
Sholapur	88.9	69.6	71	0.02	11.64	—7.36
Bijapur	86.2	67.2	75	--	8.74	—6.97
Belgaum	79.1	66.7	81	0.09	25.84	—7.93
Aurangabad	85.3	64.8	61	--	18.80	—8.12
Nizamabad (Inder)	85.9	71.8	76	--	18.03	—10.61
Hyderabad	88.7	75.0	77	--	8.38	—7.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.8	76.4	88	0.86	113.43	+15.43
Calicut	83.5	75.5	93	0.18	94.94	+11.36
Cochin	84.7	76.8	85	--	81.64	+5.98
Colombo	87.2	74.4	94	0.55	54.40	—3.96
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.2	80.0	75	--	12.82	—5.48
Bellary	95.1	71.5	69	--	3.20	—4.72
Cuddapah	96.7	76.0	68	0.08	10.04	—4.15
Madras	95.0	77.0	79	0.35	9.77	—2.03
Bangalore	84.5	65.7	84	--	9.14	—4.82
Coimbatore	89.8	71.8	76	--	3.60	—0.82
Trichinopoly	95.2	76.5	87	--	4.61	—2.03
Negapatam	93.6	77.9	69	--	6.67	+0.74

CEYLON AND MALAYA DEPUTATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The examination of the members of the Malaya Deputation which was to have commenced yesterday, was postponed for three days. Meanwhile the committee has ordered for some facts from Malaya in connection with emigration to those stations.

It is understood that in regard to Ceylon the committee has among other changes in the draft rules agreed to a minimum age to be fixed by the Government of India and the Ceylon Government's appointment of a Wage Board to fix the minimum wages from time to time as also a protector of Emigrants in Ceylon.

REVISION OF SENTENCES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A Punjab Government communique states:—In pursuance of an announcement made on the 6th May 1922, all cases of a political or semi-political character in which the offenders had been arrested between March 20th and April 30th, 1922 and in which they had not defended themselves or utilised their right of appeal were referred to a Judge of the High Court for examination. That examination extended over 337 cases involving 456 persons and has now been completed except in regard to 4 cases. As a result of the examination 2 prisoners have been released and reduction of sentence ordered in the case of three others, while one further case is still under consideration.

At a shareholders meeting of the Alliance Bank of Simla on the 6th instant Sir David Yule, Baronet, presiding the proposal broughs forward on 22nd August to move the head office of the Bank to Calcutta was unanimously confirmed.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 6th.

Months.	To-day's price
September	12 22—22
Oct.	12 07—22
November	—
December	11 86—25
January	11 85—21
February	—
March	11 77—28
April	—
May	11 70—21
June	—
July	—

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 6th.

Futures at New York	Oct.	20 58—52
	Dec	20 65—45
	Jan	20 68—47
	Mar	20 80—43
	Liverpool, Sept. 6th.	
	Oct.	11 98—31
	Jan.	11 79—27
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.S. Liverpool	Mar.	11 75—25
	May.	11 67—24

London, Sept. 6th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4-12 2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 7.

A further drop of 52 points was reported in New York futures to-day. The American market declined owing to southern selling of futures in the local market and to bearish Government condition report. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., under date 6-9-22:—

"Expectation of lower prices is increasing. We think growers will hold for better prices in case of further decline. Consider it advisable to buy scale down."

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 472 and touching Rs. 471 advanced till Rs. 476 on buying by a Marwari shroff. From this level it eased to Rs. 470½ on offices selling and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 472. The market finally closed at Rs. 474. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 473 and went up to Rs. 475 closing easier at Rs. 473½.

Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 406 and advanced to Rs. 408½ on general buying. The prices, later on eased to Rs. 403½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 402½. White Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 419 and remained Rs. 420 at 4 p.m., the highest being Rs. 422 and the lowest Rs. 417 F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 346 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and the inquiry was quite nominal.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 7th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		473 1/-
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		346
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		420
" "	Sept.		480

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7th.

Description, Super Fine Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	365	355	335

Indian Physicians & ZAM-BUK

Precious Healing Balm of Marvellous Power.

Members of the Indian and European Medical professions pay glowing tributes to the unrivalled healing and antiseptic virtues of Zam-Buk.

Dr. T. P. Sangameswara Tyer, L.M. & S., writing from Big Bazaar St., Coimbatore, says:—"After lengthy experience I can thoroughly recommend Zam-Buk. It proves uniformly successful in severe cases of eczema, impetigo, ringworm, ulcers, and abscesses. Besides exceptional antiseptic and healing virtues, Zam-Buk being a pure balm of herbal origin, is to be vastly preferred to preparations containing fatty animal ingredients."

Military Surgeon G. McGuire, Cherat, writes:—"Zam-Buk is without doubt, the best cure for the skin diseases of India. I can highly commend it in cases of eczema, Delhi sores, and jungle sores."

Dr. M. N. Dalal, L.C.P.S., 18 Belgachia Rd., Calcutta, writes:—"I am of opinion that Zam-Buk possesses all the qualities claimed for it, especially its marvellous antiseptic and healing effect in even the most obstinate types of skin disease."

Assistant Surgeon Sukh Dyal, of Gujrat, Punjab, says:—"I have found Zam-Buk an excellent antiseptic healer for cuts, wounds, sores and abrasions. In prickly heat also it acts like magic."

ZAM-BUK is obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors, in India and the East, in boxes enclosed in sealed cartons. Re One, or Re 2-4.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS

M. G. Oomra's No. 3	490	470	455	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	510	495	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	495	480	—	—	
M. G. Broach	—	—	505	495	485	—
Westhovas	—	—	—	520	510	500

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th Sept. 1922.

Cotton	960	Bs.
Wheat	18504	Cwts.
Linseed	1856	"
Rape, etc.	934	"
Gingellyseed	16	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1831	"
Castorseed	2040	"
Rice	1152	"
Myrabollams	568	"
Cottonseed	1022	"
Mowrasseed	1116	"
Gram	1025	"
Juwar	1675	"
Masur	171	"
Barley	1	"
Bajra	1102	"
Coal	2246	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 13/16
For Demand	364
American Dollars	347
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	271
Japan	165
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 7th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	52 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gejar 75-25	75 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gejar 50-50	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Black	65 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	14 0 0
Mowrasseed	7 4 0	7 10 0
Barley	41 0 0	—
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 12 0

Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery 36 0 0 —

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	9 10 6
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	8 11 6
Linseed, May	13 1 6
Linseed, Sept.	13 6 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-14-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 92-7.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 92-7.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 92-9.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 11/16.
Quiet—Continent sold.
Tone of Exchange:—
Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 364.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D.A., Frcs. 334.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 374.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 165½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P., Rs. 161.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 271.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 180.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 340.
London Gold ready, sh. 92-2.
London Silver ready, d. 35-2.
London Silver forward, d. 35-2.

CROSS RATES OF LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.46 5/8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 56.70.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 60.30.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 102.00.
German Exchange, Mrks. 5500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100-4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust, due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

All sections of the market have remained subdued to-day with business on a very small scale. Undertone for jute shares has however kept fairly steady but there was not a great deal of interest evinced by either buyers or sellers and in respect of Howrah's speculators have operated less freely than has been the case lately. Closing quotations for Howrah, Clive and Reliance were Rs. 45-10, Rs. 36 and Rs. 48-4 respectively. Century jute were steady at the reduced level of Rs. 10-4. There was no change in cotton shares. Coal shares were limited to an enquiry for Kalapahari and Seebpore. Burrakurs were taken at Rs. 35-8. In miscellaneous groups transactions were fairly well distributed, buyers being in evidence for Central Provinces Cements, Hatirkool Oil, Titaghur Paper, Burma Finance and Behar Rice and sellers for new Savan Sugar and Russa Engineering. There were several enquiries for tea shares including Sapoi Tea at a higher rate. Most of Light Railways were wanted but with very little scrip offering. There was no change in Bank shares but in Government loans 6 per cent. 1930 issue rather plentiful. Rooms of Stock exchange Association will remain closed Wednesday 6th September to 8th October 1922, both days inclusive on account of Durga and Lakshmi Poojahs. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 57-2 s.l., 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 at 100-4 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1927 at 100-4 s.l., 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 at 96-12.

Bank:—Tata Industrial Bank 8 discount.

Railways:—Buktiarpur Behar Railway 59.

Cotton:—Dunbar 380, Kasoram 12-4, New Victoria 10.

Jute:—Auckland 199 s.l., Benjamin 5-2 discount, Century 10-8, Clive 36, Howrah 45-10, Kanknarrah 472 s.l. and (pref.) 92, Kelvin 714 s.l., Kinnison (pref.) 103, Reliance 48-8.

Miscellaneous:—Belgora 11, Seebpore 31, Sudamdih (pref.) 11-12, C. P. Cement 4-3, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. (pref.) 97, Indian Iron and Steel 49-8, Marshalls India Ltd., 7, Russa Engineering (pref.) 50 f.u.d., Behar Rice 2-8, British India Corporation (ord.) 8-8 and (def.) 16-10 s.o.l. and (pref.) 105-8, British India, Tobacco 1-14, Burma Finance and Mining 2-10, Calcutta Tramways 62, Bengal Paper 25-8, Assam Saw 5-9, Cawnpore Sugar 39-10 c.d., Ryam Sugar 39-8 cd., Sapoi Tea 9-12.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three five-eighth pence

A CONFEDERACY OF JAILBIRDS.

VALUABLE STOLEN PROPERTY RE-COVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Recently there was a case of house-breaking at night when the bungalow of a Mogul gentleman at the foot of Pali Hill, in Bandra, was burglared into, and jewellery and other property of the aggregate value of Rs. 600 was stolen. A report of this burglary appeared in "The Chronicle" at the time. The whole of the booty has been disgorged and the police have been able to break the backbone of a coterie of jailbirds whose band and bond of brotherhood had for its object the habitual commission of thefts, robberies and burglaries.

The man responsible for the house-breaking at Pali Hill is, according to the police version, an old jailbird belonging to a criminal tribe of Bhils and named Balia Bhulia Bhil. A day or two after the burglary at Pali Hill Balia, it is stated, took a valuable gold watch and chain, which formed part of the booty, to a Bania tea-shop keeper at Bandra for pawning. The Bania asked him where he had brought the gold watch and chain from. Balia said it was his 'bap-ka-mal' (father's property) and so the Bania very politely handed over Balia together with his father's property to the police, with the result that eventually they were introduced to all his confreres residing in different parts of Salsette. It is stated, Balia's wife, used to be a loyal loving help-mate to her husband and used to follow and assist him in his burglaries and other adventures.

Among others there was a Mahomedan staying at Chembur who posed as a pious 'hakim,' but who also is a jailbird and belonged to Balia's confederacy. From this "eminent professor of medicine," gold and silver ornaments and other valuables were recovered—all purloined property.

In all some twenty cases of house-breaking have been ascertained to be the work of Balia's confederacy, whose operations were not confined to any circumscribed area but extended over a boundless field. It was a practice with the members of the gang always to seek fresh fields and pastures new, and they have left the impress of their visitation in innumerable places such as Bandra, Ghatkopar, Vikroli, Malad, Andheri, Santa Cruz, Chembur.

One night Balia Bhil, it appears, broke into the house of the resident water engineer, Mr. Stonebridge, and carried away his rifle which he took to Vinchur near Nasik, where the Nasik Police came to know of it and attached the same. A good deal of ill-gotten goods was also recovered from some Manars at Nasik.

There are some sixteen victims who have identified the articles stolen from their respective houses, and many other claimants are expected.

NEPHEW STABS UNCLE.

RESULT OF MONEY QUARREL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On Wednesday Domingos Jao Barretto, a short stout young man of Andheri, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Kale, Acting Sessions Judge, Thana. The charge against the accused was that of having caused the death of his uncle Elias Inas Barretto on the night of 8th June last by stabbing him with a penknife.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The prosecution story was that on the night in question the accused went to his deceased uncle's hut at Gondowli in Andheri and demanded from him Rs. 50 alleged to have been deposited with him by the accused some six years before. It appears that the accused while still in his teens received a large sum of money on his father's death, and after squandering the larger portion of it in spite of the remonstrances of his relatives at last gave what was left to his uncle for safe keeping. The deceased told the accused that he had handed over the money to his (accused's) brother Avelin. Accused becoming angry at this said that if his money were not returned to him at once he would stab the deceased. No one saw accused take out the penknife and open it, and it was surmised that he had it open in his hand from the very beginning. This was most important from the prosecution point of view, because it weakened any [illegible] that accused's action was unpremeditated. The deceased's daughter Madlyan hearing accused's threat entreated him to go away and come again the next morning when the money matter could be talked over. This, instead of pacifying the accused, only exasperated him all the more, and he gave Madiyan a push. At this stage the deceased picked up a billet of firewood and struck accused twice with it. A scuffle ensued in which a boy David became mixed up and had his left forearm ripped open by a blow from accused's penknife, and deceased was stabbed to the heart with the same weapon. Deceased's corpse was taken to the Andheri hospital where it was found that death was due to a grisly wound six inches in depth in the region of the heart inflicted by the accused.

After the outrage the accused ran away and was in hiding for some days at Serai in Umbergaon Petta, where he was arrested.

TRIAL OF BANDRA POLICE COURT CLERK.

Gajanan Vithal Chitre, lately a clerk in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Bandra, is being tried in court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, on a charge of misappropriation of the sum of Rs. 1,807-14-5 belonging to Government.

In his statement before the Court the accused made some serious allegations against Mr. Deo, the Resident Magistrate, Bandra.

A change under section 409 I.P.C. has been framed against the accused, namely that of breach of trust as a public servant. The case is proceeding.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The agricultural situation is generally satisfactory except in western Hyderabad, Bombay and Madras Deccan and in the dry zone of upper Burma, in all of which parts the position is unsatisfactory and rain is urgently needed. Rain is also necessary in Assam, Baluchistan and North-West India. Some damage to crops has been caused by floods in parts of Burma, Bengal and United Provinces. Prospects of rice crops at present are good. Prices remain practically stationary.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotations to-day
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	7%	180
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	15
Imperial	300	500	Jan-July	10%	1347/8
" Contributory	123	"		10	870
India	50	100	Jan-July	7½	113
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7½	34 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	74	"	as. 6	16/12
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	"	5	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	£ 3	£ 116
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		" "	16%	£ 18/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	2½	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	9	3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	11	1 2%	540
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8	1/4%	106
Central Provinces	100	100	"		6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Sughat	100	100	"		2%	5½
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug	2	1/2%	62
Khulna Bagirhat.	100	100	"		4%	168
Larkhana Mandhra	100	100	"		4%	12
Bhoa Pachora	90	100	Feb Aug	4	7/8%	63 xd
Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4	1/4%	65
Slaikote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.		5%	73 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jan-Jun		11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept	8	1/2%	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.		—	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July		3-10	39
Bawankua	5					
Central mining	10			32	1/2%	58
Indian Cement	250	250			20	273
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"		20	233
" Defd	40	40	"	184	10	1160
Shivraipur	10	10	"		4-9-4	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance Alliance cotton	300	300	Apr-Oct.		150	3000
Appollo	100	100	"		40	320 n
Birla mills	50	50	Feb-Jan.		8	71/4
By. Cotton	100	100	Apr-Sept		8	8 3/8
By. Dyeing	500	500	Sep-Dec.		100	1440
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.		100	975
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"		15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.		72	707/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.		225	47 8
Colaba Land	700	700	March		130	2160 xd
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.		25	260
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.		56	470
Currimbhoy	250	250	"		110	—
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.		45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.		80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.		as. 8	4 12
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.		25	460
Elphinstone	100	100	June		25	130
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"		130	1220
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.		200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.		30	195
Gokak	100	100	"		36	332
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.		10	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb		65	592 8 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.		65	410
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.		50	800
Kesavao	100	100	Apr-Nov.		35	535
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1	1/2	16/12
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.		80	2090
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.		500	3450
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"		28	212
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.		30	400
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.		50	700
Mancekji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.		400	47.0 n
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.		30	280
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.		400	780 xd
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.		70	6.0 xd
New City	100	100	"		68	952 8
Fabaz	250	250	"		90	760
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.		90	912/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug		165	230
Premier	100	100	May		"	135
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.		15	220
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.		25	290
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.		16	130
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept		20	110
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.		1800	15,000
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.		70	710
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.		130	1275
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.		75	1 00
"Swadeshi"	500	500	Apr-Oct.		200	480
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.		90	1050
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.		295	240

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"		8 o/o	13
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"		1	785
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"		3	116/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan		30	730

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"		50	475
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"		25	492/2
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"		10	135
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.		15 o/o	1500
Bk. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct as 3			7/10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2%			210
Kemp & Co.	200		July.		25	140
Marcks	100		"		12	92
New India Insur.	25	250	"		6	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April		30%	380
Phillips	40		July		10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.		5%	650
Scindia Steam	30	30	"		"	7
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.		4 o/o	53/12
Defd	30	30	Sept		3 2	198/12
M. Ord.	75	75	"		M	—
M. Def	492	492	"		"	—
Tata Oil	100	100	"		8	37 8
Thomas Co	25	25	Feb		"	198

BUDH GAYA.

SWAMI SATYADEV URGES RESTORATION OF SHRINE TO BUDDHISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHARIA, Sept. 4.

Swami Satyadevji dwelt on the great and glorious teachings of Lord Buddha before a huge audience in Jharia "hat" held in the evening of 1st instant. In the beginning the Swami traced out the ancient history of Aryan civilisation when our forefathers worshipped one God and led a life of simple living and high thinking. They did not make other nations slaves, so had no need of building any forts. When society was divided into caste system the priestly class became all powerful. Rituals and ceremonies were their religious rights. Animal sacrifice prevailed in the country. The lower classes were very much oppressed. Religion degenerated into superstition and wrong belief. Society needed a change. Lord Buddha then preached the gospel of renunciation and told the people that animal sacrifice cannot atone for sins. "Purify your hearts and cease to kill—that is true religion." Let a man overcome anger by love, let him overcome evil by good, let him overcome the greedy by liberality, the liar by truth, for hatred does not cease by hatred but by lobe. Buddha preached the doctrine of equality, giving the lower classes equal rights. He started the wonderful organisation called the sangh, which converted the great countries of Asia, Ceylon, Tibet, Burma, Japan, etc., to Buddhism, making India its central place. Maharaja Asoka was an ideal king. He was known in history as Priyadarashi. He lived a simple life and sent missionaries all over the world to preach the message of his Master—tolerance, freedom of thought, equal rights of women, universal brotherhood and the principle of Ahimsa. These were the main preachings. Both Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller and Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador, mention the influence of these on the masses in their writings. The universities on Taxila and Nalanda were the main seats of learning, where students from all over the world flocked in thousands to drink deep the nectar-like teachings of Lord Buddha. When white Huns attacked India from the West, Brahmins took advantage of the situation and conspired against Buddhism simply because they were deadly against (interference with) Varnashram. Buddhism was expelled from India. Buddhist monks were mercilessly slaughtered in thousands like dumb animals and were drowned in the Indian ocean. The great tragedy was the main cause of India's downfall. Centuries of constructive work done by Buddhist civilisation was destroyed by their folly. In their history that period was called by the historians as Dark Age. Such was the lateral moment when Mohamedans invaded India with the Tatar hordes and found this unfortunate country without any patriotism, organisation and fighting spirit. The people had lost all the energy of their forefathers and were powerless. So the country became a prey to all foreign invaders and was conquered unopposed. Only the Rajputs fought for their own protection. If the Hindus had not expelled Buddhism nor conspired against it, no nation would have dared to attack us from any side.

The Mahomedan rule lasted 5 centuries and they in their time lost their warlike spirits and degenerated into effeminate habits, which brought in its train the ruin of their mighty Empire. For a short time the Hindus, Marathas and Sikhs ruled supreme and it was expected the Hindus' rule would ever remain, but mysterious are the ways of Providence. A third party from a distance of 8,000 miles emerged on the scene and both Hindus and Mohamedans accepted their domination and helped the foreigners to bring their country into slavery.

After 200 years of British rule, what is our position now? We have no arms, we have lost all our trade and have no control over our education and are absolutely dependent on the foreigners. Such are the glaring results of British rule. When in our helplessness we were totally doomed, there arose a man in India—Mahatma Gandhi—with the words of Lord Buddha on his lips, "Hatred ceaseth by love and not by hatred", the mahamantra of "Ahimsa" the only way left for Indians' salvation. Hindus and Mohamedans both bowed down their heads before this Mahatma, who brought back the same message, the same doctrine, which the Hindus rejected and for which they expelled its preachers from their own beloved country. Our present duty—the next step which we are to take now—is to hand over the sacred temple of Buddha Gaya to Buddhists, welcoming them to our country and reclaim them as your brothers, from whom centuries ago we were torn as under by our own senseless. Let us repent and confess our mistake. We did a great injustice to Buddhists. Let us now at once by sending the message of brotherly love to all the Buddhists of Central Asia try our best to create a better understanding between Hindus and Buddhists. Hindu Missionaries should be sent to Buddhist centres to preach the pure doctrine of "Ahimsa" and to teach the Hindu ideas, specially regarding slaughter of cows, so that there may be a common basis of living between both communities. India must be made a Mecca and Medina of Buddhists as it was before.

The Swamiji then appealed to all sincere patriots to consider the problem and help in its solution. He appealed also to the Sadhus and Sanyasis of India to help and take up this noble cause for the glory of Hindu ideals, and to persuade the present Mahant of Buddha Gaya to renounce the shrine in favour of Buddhist priests. At the termination of the meeting Seth Hardeodas Agarwalla offered a purse of Rs. 500 to the Swamiji, to be spent in the way Swamiji thought best.

REPRISALS ON THE FRONTIER.

FOR ATTACKING POLITICAL AGENT AT WANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A communique from Waziristan says:—As was previously reported, the village of Nawevot in Shakai, where the Political Agent, Wana, was fired on the 20th of last month, was bombed on the 25th. The bombing was successful, three out of the four bombs dropped having fallen inside the kot. One man was reported to have been severely wounded on the 1st instant.

A party of Mashuds attacked the contractor's party working on the road near Sarkai, about two miles north of Jandola. Four of the labourers were taken prisoners, one of whom, however, was able to escape from near the Inzar river. Pickets in the vicinity opened fire on the enemy, one of whom was killed. The breach on the Dikhan Bannu Road at mile 34 has been repaired and is again fit for heavy traffic. At mile 48 the road was still under water on the 1st instant and was expected to be fit for traffic before the 4th.

The following cable was despatched on Wednesday the 6th instant by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India:—

"The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce beg respectfully to protest again against the inequality and injustice under which the province of Bombay is labouring as a result of the allocation of revenues recommended by the Meston Committee and press with all deference that immediate steps be taken through the medium of a Commission to examine the financial relations as now laid down in the Devolution Rules with a view to a more satisfactory allocation of Revenues as between Central and Provincial Heads."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BROTHER MURDERED BY BROTHER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Basaprabhu Basawantappa Mutnal
v.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. B. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Belgaum. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Irappa and the accused Basaprabhu were brothers and lived together in the family house at Mugutkhan Inam with several female relatives. Early in the morning of the 1st April about daybreak accused attacked Irappa, who was lying in his bed in the kitchen, with a sickle and inflicted some 23 injuries which resulted in Irappa's death. Accused was arrested by the police.

Accused admitted that he killed his brother Irappa but alleged that he saw his wife Balavva lying with his brother Irappa on the bed in the kitchen and was so enraged at the sight that he fetched a sickle from the backyard and killed Irappa with it and wanted to kill his wife Balavva also but she had run away.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the accused's story. Accused made a confession before the District Magistrate. In that confession no reference was made to the misconduct of the wife. Before the committing Magistrate also accused failed to mention Irappa's misconduct with his wife Balavva as the immediate cause of his attack on Irappa. It was only in the Sessions Court after the prosecution evidence had been taken that accused alleged this grave and sudden provocation. It was scarcely conceivable that accused would have failed to mention to the District Magistrate that Irappa's misconduct with accused's wife Balavva was the immitdite cause of the killing of Irappa by accused, if that misconduct had taken place and was the cause of the killing. Accused's reticence could not be explained by his wish to preserve the family honour. There was sufficient evidence to show that accused's story of Irappa's misconduct with his wife Balavva was false. Irappa had two wives in the houst with him. Irappa and been ill for a fortnight before the murder. Under the circumstances it was not very likely that Irappa would have chosen daybreak as a suitable time for an aduiterous intercourse with Balavva. He believed that the dispute about the partition of the family land was the cause of the murder, though to ordinary eyes it would appear a grossly inadequate one. A low estimate of the value of human life was a common feature of crime in the district. He could see no reason for not imposing the major penalty prescribed by law.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments commuted the sentence of death to transportation for life.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

LYALLPUR JATHA COLLIDES WITH POLICE.

AKALIS DETERMINED NOT TO YIELD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 6.

The Lyallpur *jatha* were repulsed thrice with the aid of lathis yesterday. The injured men were brought to Amritsar in motors. To-day's crowd was smaller on account of their yesterday's forcible dispersal by the police. The Gurdwara land at Gurukabagh is entered in the revenue papers in the name of the Gurdwara, which has been in the possession of the Akalis for the last nine months. Akalis state that *jathas* will continue to go there until they are left in undisputed possesion of the land as well as of the Gurdwara. About one-third of the Akalis wounded by the police are ex-soldiers. Police stated that anyone intending to go to the Gurdwara at Gurukabagh would be allowed to proceed there if his purpose was lawful. Akalis state that anyone going there is beaten and turned back. One Sikh is stated to have been so severely beaten that he has since died at Ajnala Dispensary. To-day a *jatha* one hundred strong representing Jullundur district leaves for Gurukabagh.

The Police Superintendent of Khaira has killed Namdar, leader of dacoits, who were a terror in Mahemadabad taluka and arrested two of them with three rifles.—(A. P.)

TO WAKE UP A LAZY LIVER.

For "liverishness," constipation, biliousness, headache, drowsiness, bad complexion, etc., try drinking before breakfast a little Alkia Saltrates dissolved in plain water. Feel fit

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m. (S. T.)

The mail s.s. "Mantua" with the mails of Aug. 24th, expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

The s.s. "Plassey," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Salle Francaise: Lecture on literary pastiches, 6-30 p.m.

Poona Races: 1st Meeting, 4th Day.

SUNDAY, Sept. 10.

Prof. Gopalji's lecture on "Personal Hygiene" at the Elphinstone College, 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, there will be in the Rosary Church, Mazagon, at 7 a.m. (S. T.), an Office for the Dead and Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. E. Alvares.

R4846

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Ross" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" has on board the outward mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

GUJARAT COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual General Gathering of the Gujarat College was celebrated with great enthusiasm under the auspices of its Scientific Association. Dr. K. G. Naik, of the Baroda College discoursed on "Industrial Evolution of America and Germany."

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following members are elected at the by-election as members of the Provincial Congress Committee from the D Ward Congress Committee:—

Mr. R. N. Bapasola, Mr. N. H. Belgamwala, Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. N. M. Haldipur, Miss K. Tulaskar and Mr. V. R. Vagh.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the professors and the students of the National College held on the 6th September, the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the staff and the students of the National College, Bombay, expresses its deep-felt condolence at the death of Babu Motilal Ghose, a veteran National Hero.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

Resolutions were passed by the Managing Committee of the National Union, Bombay, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, congratulating Deshbhakt Baba Savarkar on his release from prison after an incarceration of over 13 years, and praying God speedily to restore his shattered health and enable him to take part in the movement for the attainment of complete Swaraj for India; and sincerely thanking the Bombay Government for releasing Mr. G. D. Savarkar in deference to the expression of public opinion all over India and trusting that the Government will be similarly pleased to release his brother Mr. V. D. Savarkar at an early date.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING IN EAST KHANDESH.

In order to give effect to a resolution passed at the Pachora Taluka Co-operative Conference held at Pachora in May last Training Classes were arranged by the Committee appointed by the Conference, for the benefit of the members of Managing Committees of rural Societies at the five different centres in that Taluka from the 27th to the 31st of the last month. Lectures were delivered on Co-operative principles and law, Bye-Laws of Societies and their importance, duties and responsibilities of Committee members and general knowledge of accounts.

GODHRA GLASS WORKS.

Apropos of the paragraph regarding these Works which appeared in our issue of Tuesday, Messrs. Vijaysen and Co. writes to state that the Godhra Glass Works belong to the Indian Toys and Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd. of which Messrs. Vijaysen and Co., are the Managing Agents. Messrs. Vijaysen and Co. took up the Agency of the Co. since December 1921. The Company was started with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000. The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 67,407 upto date. Messrs. Vijaysen and Co. have lent a sum of about Rs. 40,000 and the Factory has commenced the manufacture of glass articles a month since.

C. K. P. SHIXHANA SAMAJ.

The Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the above Samaj was held in Thakurdwar Municipal Primary School under the presidentship of Mr. Shankarao Ravji Chitre when the Secretary of the Samaj placed before the meeting the annual report for the year 1921-1922 which shows that the Samaj obtained donations of Rs. 1,420 during the year and the main donation comes from Mr. Nanabhai Chitre. The total collection for the year amounted to Rs. 2,579-4-4 against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 887-4-6 out of which Rs. 588-12 were spent in awarding Scholarships. The Samaj at present has Rs. 7,666-6-8 cash in hand. The Samaj has granted Scholarships of Rs. 500 to 13 students for the current year.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Education Society, Kandewadi, there will be a programme of the above "Mela," to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. when Dr. M. B. Velker will preside.

RASTRIYA VIDYALAYA MELA.

Rashtriya-Vidyalaya Mela will sing to-night, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Dr. M. B. Velkar.

I. P. AND T. R. ASSN.

The adjourned meeting of the above Association will meet to-day at 3 p.m. at the Association's office, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week was light and partial and was beneficial only in Gujarat and Konkan. Elsewhere it was negligible and more rain is generally needed. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops are still in progress in parts of Gujarat. Standing crops are generally thriving except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Dharwar where they are suffering for want of rain. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains are almost stationary except in Karnatak where they have fallen slightly.

END OF BORAH DISPUTE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, at the last hearing, presented an application on behalf of Messrs. Abdulla Fazallabhoy and Musaji Sheikh Yusufalli, two members of the Dawoodi Borah community and Justices of the Peace, praying that his Worship's order dated 25th August, 1922, issued at the instance of Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy prohibiting the public from entering the premises of the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium on Queen's Road for a period of two months, be rescinded or modified in a manner as his Worship deemed fit. The Court was packed to its utmost capacity with a large number of Borahs who had come to hear the case.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the petitioners, while Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

On the case being called out, Mr. Ferreira said that Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai was unable to attend the Court and he received a number of affidavits from the petitioners, introducing matters which could have been embodied in their original application. As he had not gone through them, he would apply for an adjournment and if Mr. Jinnah began his address until such time as he wished, the hearing might be adjourned till the next day.

Mr. Jinnah said that there was absolutely no ground for an adjournment as the time had been fixed after consulting Mr. Desai and that the matter was an urgent one. They had simply put in affidavits to show that there were certain Bohras who had said their prayers in the mosque and if the matter were allowed to be adjourned by parties making affidavits after affidavits, two months might pass away.

The Magistrate said he would decide the matter.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not know if Mr. Ferreira would find anything difficult about those affidavits.

The Magistrate decided that Mr. Jinnah should commence his address.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah said that the first question they had to consider was whether there was any emergency for making that order and the second was whether there was any evidence before the Magistrate which could lead him (the Magistrate) reasonably to consider that there was a probability of public tranquillity being disturbed unless he made the order. His Worship should feel satisfied on that point by evidence. He said the Magistrate had no grounds to make that order under Section 144 and quoted sentences from the application of the respondents about Dawoodi Bohras and Pathans taking possession of the strip of land of the passage leading to the Sanitarium at the Queen's Road and inquired if there was any evidence on that point. He said that there was none whatever. On the contrary an injunction had been issued by the High Court prohibiting them from doing so.

Referring to the burial ground, he said everybody went there to put flowers on the graves of his relatives who were buried there. Was there any evidence, he asked, that they took possession of it? He also emphatically denied the allegation about the resolution said to have been passed for taking forcible possession of the strip of land and the allegation about stones being thrown by Pathans at the Sanitarium. He asked if there was a single person willing to come forward to prove it. As far as his clients were concerned there were a few Bohras there for the purpose of putting flowers on the graves. The allegation that there was an increase in their number was a false one. Because of the injunction and because of the stir created among the community, about sixty or seventy Bohras, might have visited the burial ground out of curiosity. The Magistrate was not there to make an order under Section 144 simply because some persons made certain allegations against others, but the police of the city were responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the peace of the city.

His Worship said, then there should be no distinction between Sections 144 and 145.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said under the law the Magistrate could not possibly interdict civil rights much less religious freedom unless there were grave grounds advanced for the same. The direct consequence of that was that his Worship was interfering with his clients' rights to go in that mosque.

His Worship said prohibiting a man from doing anything was not interference in his religious rights.

Mr. Jinnah (interrupting the Magistrate said): "But you are closing that mosque."

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah cited legal authorities and said a Mussalman could not be deprived of his right of worship and urged that his Worship had to solve that question. Instead of holding an inquiry into the legal rights of the petitioners who had gone to the mosque many a time since 1917, an order was passed. He urged that these rights should have been ascertained and protection given to them. It had not been suggested that a member of the Dawoodi Borah community could not go to that mosque. He had a right and counsel said he ought to be protected from being interfered with. That was the most extraordinary application and they could not find a precedent for it. For one or two badmashes, counsel said, they took away the right of the entire community which was a camouflage and "tom-foolery"—absolute "tom-foolery"—which had extremely excited the feelings of the community and irritated them. He then rebutted the statements made about the appointment of the Mulla in the mosque and other things by referring to the affidavits of some eleven persons filed by his clients in support of their petition saying the permission granted to the Mulla on 28th Rajab, 1333 A. H. by the Mullaji Saheb to lead prayers in that mosque was not revoked. He said there was a flimsy ground for making that order if his Worship took away the two grounds, viz., the alleged resolution at the Badri Mahal and the severance of the connection of the Mullaji Saheb with the mosque, and urged that the order be rescinded.

Mr. Jinnah said that before his learned friend began he would say that he was furnished with a copy of an affidavit which was an improper one. They (the opposite party) did not ask for leave to put forward affidavit in reply.

The Magistrate said that he would see to that point.

At this stage long negotiations proceeded among the parties concerned with a view to arrive at a settlement.

Mr. Desai then said that they had come to a settlement which would be of utmost satisfaction to all the parties concerned. Whatever apprehensions there might have been in the minds of his clients, he was sure Mr. Acworth would entirely dispel the apprehensions. At the same time it had never been the desire that should anyone want to attend the mosque, he could do so. They had come to an understanding that the order should stand rescinded with regard to the mosque and hold good in case of the rest of the property and that the Mullaji Saheb would declare and enjoin upon his followers that when attending the mosque they would observe law and order and would further declare that any infringement of such enjoinment would be met with his severest displeasure.

His Worship made an order to the effect. After some conference between the lawyers on either side and Mr. Acworth who represented His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that on behalf of his client he consented to have that portion of his order relating to the mosque rescinded. He (Mr. Desai) further said that whatever apprehension his client had, had been removed by the assurance which was then given to him.

Mr. Jinnah supported that attitude of Mr. Desai.

Mr. Acworth on behalf of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb assured the Court that the Mullaji Saheb would issue another proclamation in order to ensure peace.

FINAL ORDER.

"It is agreed that the Order dated 25th August, 1922, be varied by rescinding as regards the mosque referred to therein. Any Dawoodi Borah desiring to attend the mosque for the purpose of praying will have access to the said mosque by the opening at the northern end of the said property and will pass along the passage and enter the mosque by the door at the rear as shown in the sketch attached herewith and initialled."

The above order is to be without prejudice to all the Civil rights of the parties.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that before they terminated the proceedings he would say that he was personally extremely obliged to his Worship and he was sure his learned friend would join him, for having given him a very patient hearing and for having tried to bring about a settlement.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai also expressed his thanks.

His Worship, in the end, thanked all the parties concerned for having arrived at a settlement.

"TAJ" STRIKE.

With reference to the report in our issue of yesterday that Captain O'Grady's efforts to bring about a settlement had failed, we have been asked to state that Captain O'Grady, by request, approached the Hotel Company and was told that owing to the obligations the Company had incurred with men from other provinces at considerable expense, to replace the strikers, it was not possible to re-employ the latter even if they offered to return unconditionally, but he had obtained a promise to withdraw all pending legal action if the men vacated the quarters forthwith. He also advised them to form a committee to collect funds to support them and their families during the period of unemployment, and also to register themselves in an employment bureau towards which he would assist them by opening a register and communicating on their behalf with all likely to employ them without any expense to them. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, Captain O'Grady was informed by Mr. Pais, the legal representative of the strikers, that the men had resolved to "face" the cases in Court replying to which Captain O'Grady said the men's decision made it impossible for the Company to withdraw the cases through a promise to do which he had obtained.

A STRIKER CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, V. A. Fernandez, a striker belonging to the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., was charged with criminal trespass. Mr. R. P. Gandhy, Secretary of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., was examined as a witness and after his cross-examination, the case was adjourned.

THE LATE MR. MOTILAL GHOSE.

CONDOLENCE MEETING OF BENGALIS IN BOMBAY.

To express grief at the death of Sj. Motilal Ghose, a meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held on Saturday, the 9th Sept. at 6 p.m. at the residence of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, 15, Elphinstone Circle, opp. Town Hall, Fort. Mr. K. C. Roy, Director of The Associated Press of India, is expected to preside. Sj. Nagendra Nath Gupta, sometime editor of "The Tribune" and "The Leader," Profs. B. Ganguly, Womesh Chatterjee of the National College and others will address the meeting. All Bengalees are cordially invited to attend.

A CORRECTION.

In the biographical sketch of the late Motilal Ghose it was inadvertently stated that he belonged to a Brahmin family. The deceased patriot was a Kayasth by birth.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(September 7, 1922.)

The appointment of Signor Lodovico Manzini as Consul for Italy at Bombay, in recognised.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, District Deputy Collector, N. D., Ahmednagar, to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate, at Ahmednagar in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, on return from leave, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. S. S. Karnad, Mamlatdar of the Ranebennur Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Surat, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., on relief, to be Asestant Collector, Surat.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Larkana, vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. P. W. Monie, Acting Director of Development, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 7th October, 1922, o rsubsequent date of relief, leave on average salary for eight months, and on half average salary for four months in continuation.

Major J. Taylor, to act as Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. Glen Liston proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. Mac-Nab to be a temporary Inspector of the Amalgamated Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, with effect from 23rd August, 1922, pending further orders.

Mr. G. Wiles, Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for three months, with effect from the 25th November, 1922, or the subsequent date on relief.

Mr. A. C. Wild, Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is granted leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for five months, with effect from the 28th September, 1922.

Mr. F. V. Amor, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Architectural District to the Northern Division.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALL OF A GIRL.

A Hindu girl named Samabai, aged seventeen years, wife of one Hariram Arjun Lalai, residing with her husband on the third floor of a house in Baroda Street, Mandvi, was found lying dead on the road under the window of her room, at 5-15 a.m. Dr. Poonsi H. Meisheri was sent for who on arrival found her bleeding from the base of the skull, the death having occurred about an hour before.

Mr. King, the Coroner held an inquest on the spot when the deceased's husband said that she had been lying with him for about two years and a half. They were always on good terms and she was in her usual spirits at 11 p.m. when she went to bed. She made no complaint. She suffered, at the intervals of two or three months from internal complaint which affected her head. The last fit she had was about two months ago.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting apparently by her having thrown herself to the ground from the third storey of a house.

MORE JATHAS BELABOURED.

POLICE TACTICS FOR EVADING VIGILANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 7.

For some days now a game of hide and seek had been in progress, whether deliberately or otherwise, in respect of Pandit Malaviya, who in spite of the fact that he has been here, there and everywhere, ever on the alert, always on the move, either preceding or following "jathas," or proceeding to the Guru-Ka-Bagh, Gurdwara, has not been fortunate to see any case of actual beating. It may be either through intentional change of the scene of operations by the police or it may be due to miscalculation. Curiously enough Panditji always reached the place of beating just a trifle too late to see the actual process, but quite in time to appreciate the extent of the beating administered and the effects of it on the physical condition of the victims of it.

INNOCENT BYSTANDERS BEATEN.

He was assiduous in personally tending and ministering to the comforts of the wounded Akalis and partaking in efforts to restore them to consciousness.

In the unexpected development of this day's programme of events there was a large attendance of people from the city and the mofussil to watch the handling of Akali jathas. These included the Hon. Sardar Jogindersingh, Sardar Sundersingh Ramgarhia, Honorary Magistrate and several prominent members of the chief "Khalsa Dewan." Curiously enough, today the police took it into their heads to turn their attention to the bystanders. The Shiromani Committee gives the name of several well-known men, who are alleged to have received rough handling and have incurred loss of their belongings, such as money, rings, watches, clothes, etc. The happenings were witnessed by leading Sikh gentlemen present at Guru-Ka-Bagh. Pandit Malaviya, Sardar Jogindarsingh and others reached in time to see the treatment meted out to Sikhs who went in batches of five each to cut wood in the form of beating and dragging. All this time the Akali "Jathas" from Amritsar had not come in for the customary attention, which was deferred until the Panditji and others had passed the spot on their return to Amritsar, feeling assured that measures of rough and tumble were not contemplated for that night.

HAPPENINGS ON SEPT. 5TH AND 6TH.

The features of the operations on September 5th, according to a Shiromani communique were that the Deputy Commissioner himself was present at the scene, that 30 Akalis on regaining consciousness were again on the road and received a second belabouring and that Sardar Prithipalsingh, the "jatha" leader stood up six times, each time to get blows.

September 6th.—This day's "jatha," as usual one hundred strong, left Akaltakht after being exhorted to non-violence by Sardar Tejasingh, the Jathedar, of Akal Takht, Bibi Rajendra Kaur and Sardar Gurdyalsingh. The "jathe" was stopped by the police and received "lathi" thrusts, some of them being inflicted on private parts. Later, those of the "jatha" who remained on spot having regained consciousness, restarted and received a second beating. It is stated two of these were rescued from a neighbouring canal by a medical man.

GURU-KA-BAGH TRIAL.

POLICE REPORTERS' EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 7.

Nawab Aslam Hayat Khan, Additional Magistrate, to-day resumed hearing of the case in which S. Mehtab Singh, President and six other members of the working committee and two of the executive committee members of the Shiromani Committee, are being tried for alleged abetment of rioting, criminal trespass and theft. Baba Kehar Singh of Patti was the only accused who had elected to defend himself and is represented by Pandit Malaviya. The other accused remained undefended. Three more witnesses for the prosecution appeared today and deposed as to speeches.

A HEAD CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness, Melasingh, a head constable, deposed that for the last ten or eleven months he had been employed on special duty. The Shiromani Committee's office was situated in Guru Bagh, Amritsar, and was within witness' beat. Accused who were office bearers of the Shiromani Committee had engaged themselves in the agitation over the Gurdwara Bill. After the release of the leaders arrested in connection with the Gurdwara keys, witness said, in the "Diwan" of August 12, Bhagat Jaswant Singh, accused, related the occurrence of Guru-Ka-Bagh Gurdwara on the 8th instant and described how the Gurdwara Committee had permitted the Mahant to remain in charge of the Gurdwara on promise of observing certain terms regarding his future behaviour. These terms, said the speaker, the Mahant failed to observe and relapsed into his old ways. So the Committee resumed possession of the Gurdwara. The speaker also said Government wanted to crush the Akali movement. If they were cowed down their condition would be like that of the "purjahs." They should sacrifice themselves for the sake of their religion. Witness submitted his report ten minutes later written from memory in the "Diwan" of August 24.

Sardar Narain Singh, barrister, declared that the Sikhs were not afraid of jail, which was no longer a matter for shame but a source of happiness. The speaker asked those who wanted to go to Guru-Ka-Bagh to sign their names. Accused Sardar Rawel Singh invited those who would go for their "dharma" to get ready. Witness prepared his diary from memory as before. On the afternoon of August 25 as a special "Diwan" was held on the occasion of Baba Kasr Singh with his "jatha" proceeding to Guru-Ka-Bagh. Accused Sardars Mehtab Singh, Jaswant Singh, Narain Singh, and Sarmukh Singh were present. Baba Kesr Singh said even a child of the Sikhs should go to Guru-Ka-Bagh. Accused Jaswant Singh thanked Baba Kesr Singh for going there in his old age. Baba advised his "jatha" to remain non-violent and not to raise their hands even if subjected to beating.

The Magistrate ruled that police diaries could not be produced as witness had not used to refresh his memory and the adverse party did not want them.

SUB-INSPECTOR GUL MAHOMED.

The next witness, Sub-Inspector Gul Mahomed, deposed to speeches delivered in Bagh Akalian on August 23rd. Sardar Mahtab Singh had related the story of the Mahant's differences with the Shiromani committee, to whom he had given a written undertaking, but from which he departed after the Nankana massacre, whereupon the Shiromani Committee resumed possession of the Gurdwara. A police post assisted in maintaining that possession, but was withdrawn as the committee refused to meet the demand of the cost of the same. Referring to convictions for cutting of trees for fuel for Gurus free kitchen, the speaker stated that Government was mistaken in believing that the Akali movement had been crushed. They were descendants of martyrs like Mani Singh and Tara Singh, who lost their lives for "dharma" being put in boiling water. Akali meant deathless. Whatever was happening in Guru-Ka-Bagh was at the instance of the Shiromani Committee. The arrests in Guru-Ka-Bagh were but an earnest and many more would follow. Sardar Narain Singh repeated that Government had erred in thinking that the Akali movement had been crushed. Accused had dwelt on the sacrifices of Bhais Mani Singh and Tara Singh. Sardar Rawal Singh had narrated as an eye-witness the happenings at Guru-Ka-Bagh and said experience in connection with the keys affair showed that Government would not be able to keep persons in jail for more than a month. The "Khalsa" should be prepared for sacrifices now and should not repent afterwards. The city people should participate in the supply of men. In supporting the resolution congratulating those arrested Sardar Teja Singh referred to Englishmen's treatment of Sikh soldiers during the Sepoy Mutiny and the war in France and said now they had begun to interfere in Sikh religious affairs. The speaker referred to the story of the snake pulled out of the fire and said should another occasion arise, he did not expect the same assistance would be available. The Akali movement was not suppressed and Akalis were ready to get arrested. Witness took down notes at the meeting.

PREVIOUS WITNESSES CORROBORATED.

The last witness Head constable Bhagwant Singh, corroborated the first witness regarding the "Diwans" of August 12 and 23. At the former Bhagwat Jaswant Singh related the details of the Shiromani Committee's dealings with the Mahant and said the seven or eight hundred bighas of land attached to the Gurdwara at Guru-Ka-Bagh were neither the gift of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh nor of Government, but were given by the people for the Guru's kitchen. The speaker had mentioned that the tree cut down was only six inches in circumference. Witness proceeded to the clock tower and prepared diaries including only that on which they were all agreed. In the "Diwan" of August 23 Sardar Mahtab Singh said in Guru-Ka-Bagh there were two Gurdwaras sacred to the memory of two Gurus both of whom were martyrs. The court adjourned to next day. Prosecution witnesses are believed to number 35.

AKALIS NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED TO GURU-KA-BAGH.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 7.

102 Akalis representing Jullundur District left the Golden Temple for Guru-Ka-Bagh yesterday at 10-15 a.m. after taking the pledge of non-violence. They were stopped at about 3 p.m. at about 8 miles from Amritsar by the police, who endeavoured to send them back to Amritsar by Motor Ambulance cars. The Akalis however jumped out and again proceeded to the place. But they were all forced back by the police and removed to Amritsar by motor-cars. Two men it is alleged have received serious injuries. A female "jatha" formed but the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have not yet been allowed to proceed to Guru-Ka-Bagh. All women lately baptised in Sikhism wear kirpans.

Bhai Teja Singh, Jathadar of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Akali Dal, has been arrested to-day. Akalis have elected Risaldar Ranjodh Singh of Gurdaspur as his successor.

HAVE PRICES REALLY RISEN?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is sought to justify the enormous increase of 33 1/3 per cent. in the basic rent for January, 1916, by asserting in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the proposed draft Bill that "Since the Acts were passed prices have risen considerably. It is but fair therefore that the landlord should obtain a higher rent from his property and it is proposed to raise the 10 per cent. increase now allowed to 33 1-3 per cent." Now let us examine in detail as to whether it is true that since March, 1918, when the principal Rent Act was passed, prices of building material have "risen considerably" or at all so that it would be "fair" to grant such a large increase in the rents. For this purpose, I shall quote the rates of materials prevailing in 1918 on the authority of the hon. member of the Council, Hon. Mr. Godbole, who, when the principal Rent Act was passed in 1918, placed before the Council these rates, on the authority of an engineering expert, comparing the same with those in 1916. Side by side with these I shall place the rates now prevailing, and also in 1920, as well as before the war, as kindly supplied to me by another well-known Civil Engineer who has experience, not only of the rates allowed by the Municipality, but also those prevailing in the bazaar. I hope the Corporation will take them into consideration.

The following table will show the corresponding prices of building material at different periods at the commencement of the war and thereafter:—

	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bricks (per 1,000) ...	16	17	46	55	38
Lime (per 100 c. foot)	16	40	60	65	35
Timber (per c. foot)	3	5	10	7	4-8
Paint (per cwt.) ...	21	30	160	80	57
Total Rs. ...	56	92	276	207	134-8

The figures for the years 1916 and 1918 have been taken from the official report of the speech delivered at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held in March, 1918, by Hon. Mr. Godbole and I am indebted to a well-known engineer for the figures for the other years.

It will appear from the above, that the rates in 1916 do not differ very much from the pre-war rates. The total number of points are respectively 92 and 56. The substantial rise was in 1918 with a total of 276 points, i.e., exactly thrice the rates for 1916 and more than 4½ times the pre-war rates. When the principal Rent Acts were passed in 1918, the total number of points was 276. Thus the maximum was reached in 1918 until 1920 when the Hon. Mr. Feroze's resolution for the appointment of a committee for proposing amendments in the light of the working of the acts was moved in the Council. Since then there has been a perceptible decline from 276 points in 1918 and 207 in 1920 up to almost half the figure of 1918, i.e., 134½ during the current year, and the decline promises to continue. Thus the present rates of prices are slightly less than half of those of 1918 when the principal Rent Act was passed granting an increase of 10 per cent.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Depression over Rajputana has moved to Sind and the monsoon has extended to the North-west Frontier and in Gujarat.

Conditions are slightly disturbed in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been general in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and local in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Kashmir, west Rajputana, Central India east, Malabar and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, North Baluchistan, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Burdwan, False Point, Daltonganj one and a half inches, Dehra Dun two, Simla one, Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters, Udaipur one and a half, Mount Abu two, Bhuj four, Karwar, Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Sind and on north Madras coast.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned reconstitution of Indian Army reserve of officers on lines as laid down in Esher Committee report.

POONA RACES.

1ST MEETING: 4TH DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(Saturday, 9th September, 1922.)

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1 mile 4 furlongs 10 yards and distance.

Winner, Cup Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. Handicap for Arabs I and II Divisions.

Dilawar 9-12, Dartmoor 8-10, Khaboor 9-4, Cessation 9-2, Anaiza 9-0, Tipperary 8-9, Rayid 8-13, Union Jack 8-12, Trade Mark 8-11, Mandil 8-11, Mikado 8-9, Rose Hill 8-9, Shahzada 8-7, Rusra 8-6, Rakun 8-5, Simms 8-5, Red Flower 8-4, Winning Post 8-2, Jamington 7-13, Kelvin Boy 7-12, Ishallah 7-8, Dunbar 7-7, Apollo 7-6, Desert Flower 7-6, Brindisi 7-6, Dowlat 7-4, Cairo 7-2, Honey 6-10.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

Terms for Country-breds.

Winner, Rs. 7,000 to the owner and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder; second, Rs. 3,000 to the owner and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder; third, Rs. 1,500 to the owner and Rs. 500 to the breeder.

Jovial 9-7, Cowry 9-0, The Colonel 9-0, Applause 9-0, Douglas Priam 9-0, By Jove 9-0, Margot 8-11, Bohemian 7-11, Monte 7-11, The Knut 7-11, Lumination B 7-8, Romany Lass 7-8, Zara 7-8, Devotion 7-8.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Horses II Division.

Zea 9-4, Cresset 9-2, Volsure 8-11, Crashed Glass 8-11, The Count 8-7, White Week 8-7, Southern Beauty 8-7, Aldergrove 8-6, Joy Girl 8-4, Mimi 8-4, Flight Errant 8-4, Whispering 8-3, Chinese White 8-2, Allensmore 8-2, Dayspring 8-1, Czarda 8-1, Messley 8-1, Endorette 8-0, Trostan 8-0, Lover True 7-12, Chummy 7-12, Starboard 7-12, Sarsparilla 7-7, Dialect 7-6, Old Sport 7-6, Risen Again 7-3, Cerago 7-3, Miserable 6-12.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Arabs I and II Divisions.

Khaboor 9-8, Kooleh 9-4, Anaiza 9-2, Silver Streak 9-2, Tit Bits 9-0, Bismark 8-13, Waterloo 8-11, Dublin 8-11, Mentor 8-9, Karikata 8-9, Nevermind 8-9, Amin 8-8, Summerton 8-5, Winning Post 8-2, Pride of Iraq 8-0, March Along 7-12, Dowlat 7-4, Leopold 7-3, Marshal Petain 7-2, Reemans 7-0, Ayr Laddie 6-12, Vernon 6-12, Sammy 6-11.

THE POONA CESAREWITCH.—Distance 2½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. Handicap for Horses.

Simon's Choice 9-6, Silver Saint 9-0, Flaxton 8-11, Night Watch 8-11, Good Health 8-9, Bridgend 8-7, Thunder 8-6, Archer 8-5, Reciprocity 8-5, Cilly 8-5, Sweetheart 8-4, Nicola 8-3, Rosey Tread 8-2, Leandros 8-0, Festunity 7-11, Southwell 7-11, Undies 7-10, Heir-at-Law 7-10, Eoi Grison 7-8, Bathurst 7-7, Charles William 7-6, Eccleston 7-6, Miss Goodenough 7-6, Royal Jewel 7-3, Dori 7-1, Lord Jim 7-0, My Patsey 6-12, O. C. Honeymoon 6-12, Overseas 6-12, Magical Mike 6-12, Balline 6-3.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses III Division.

Blackwater 9-3, Gold Reef 9-4, Greenfield 9-2, Cyllian 9-0, Mirabelle 9-0, Bohea 8-12, Miss Goodenough 8-12, Lively 8-10, Eoi Grison 8-9, Rakings 8-8, Baliza 8-7, Nurse Robe 8-6, Silver Wedding 8-2, Lomo 8-2, Limehouse Lights 8-1, My Eva 8-0, Milk Maid 7-12, Troop Leader 7-11, Cheery Girl 7-10, Overseas 7-9, White Dart 7-8, Ho Ho 7-5, White Poppy 7-4, Pretty Margaret 7-3, Cork Glass 7-0.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. Handicap for Horses I Division.

Owen Roe 9-4, Quarryman 9-2, Volsure 8-13, Silver Jug 8-13, Simon's Choice 8-10, This Devil 8-8, Carborundum 8-8, Noutbutweel 8-7, Night Bomber 8-7, Brendan 8-6, Marcodia 8-4, William the Beau 8-2, Floreal 8-2, Charlie's Smile 8-1, Brixworth 7-12, Love Glass 7-11, Marmion 7-9.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses III Division.

Britomart 9-3, Grande Place 8-8, Carton Pierre 8-2, Umbes 8-0, Sospello 8-13, Lace 8-13, Olivine 8-12, Zagomar 8-12, Perfect Day 8-8, Anthracite 8-8, Woosail 8-7, Lagonia 8-5, Some Scribe 8-2, Pilgrim's Pass 8-2, Da's Fancy 8-2, Walhachin 8-0, First Grade 7-13, Right Royal 7-11, High Road 7-10, Floral Pete 7-9, Vlinger 7-6, Kintail 7-5, Aulivia 7-4, Lady Rita 7-3, Miss Glad Eyes 7-0.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses III Division.

Paragua 9-8, Like Magic 9-6, St. Simon's Fancy 9-3, Meg Merrilies 9-3, Lissasharragh 9-0, Mexican Eagle 8-13, Huon River 8-12, Bouillotte 8-12, Glass Rock 8-10, Bruganza 8-9, Somali 8-7, Forward III 8-5, Pin Money 8-2, Mary's Lamb 8-2, Prime Boy 8-0, Percival 8-0, Robina 7-13, The Shah 7-12, Merion 7-11, Jadoo 7-9, Lady Loo 7-6, Seven Beans Jam 7-6, Unruly 7-4, Duet 7-3, Rueful 7-0.

SOCCER RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

To-day's Soccer results are as follows:—

Division One.—Newcastle United nil, Birmingham nil; Liverpool five, Sunderland one.

Division Two.—Biry two, Barnsley one.

Division Three (Southern Division).—Brighton and Hove three, Exeter

NEW BOOK BY.

PROF. VASWANI

In the Sikh Sanctuary.

The message of the Sikh Gurus and their Scriptures:—Great has been the contribution of the Sikhs to India's life. And great is the value of Sikh history and the Sikh Scripture for those who would help India to be a free nation in the coming days. To read Sikh history is to understand that the Sikh did not enter upon their historical mission, without going through a period of preparation. A succession of great souls—the Gurus—for almost a century helped the Sikhs to organise themselves into a strong community able to win victory against a great power. The author indicates in this volume the value of the Sikh message to us who are faced with the task of winning freedom against forces.

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See Page 9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, September 8, 1922.

THE TRANSITION OF LL. G.

To anyone who has dispassionately watched the course of English politics, it is evident that Mr. Lloyd George has reached the summit of a political power and personal influence, which few Prime Ministers have enjoyed since the days of Sir Robert Walpole. That minister, it has been well said, "succeeded in holding office for twenty-one years, aided by open and shameless bribery of the House of Commons." Walpole saved England from the domination of foreign Powers and when the danger passed, he fell. Mr. Lloyd George's pretence is that he saved England at a critical moment. But that pretence is too thinly veiled to be accepted as axiomatic. The allegation made against him in the French Press that he was ready to scuttle the Allied boat and surrender to Germany at the most critical turn of the war, remains uncontradicted, and we remember Mr. Hilaire Belloc swearing at the Prime Minister for allowing what must, if not true, be a gross slander to remain unanswered. Mr. Lloyd George has, however, ignored it and allowed the honour of his country to be tarnished. The Ministerial and subsidised Press has, by its subtle propaganda, "doped" the British public into the belief that verily the Welsh Wizard is a miracle worker, and but for him England would have inevitably lost the war. The fact is, we are told by a writer in a recent number of the "Fortnightly Review," that few men—or women—are able to resist his personal charm, that dukes, duchesses, foreign statesmen, Labour leaders, have alike succumbed to the spell, and it is likely that those who "have never been under the wand of the magician," cannot realise how easily "the wiles of the conjurer" beguile them to their own destruction. Nonetheless, it is true that what Mr. Lloyd George has to face in the future is not so much dislike as distrust. An enthusiastic admirer of Mr. George mentions the reasons of the distrust: he is quick-witted and agile :.. a fault; and he worships personal success, with a passionate devotion, as though it were an end in itself. "The result is that he is too apt to claim the successes for himself and to attribute the failures to others. It was so with the operations of the war, and it has continued into the peace. For example when 'Houses for the Heroes' was the cry, Dr. Addison was encouraged to spend money like water to provide them; it is found that our finances cannot possibly stand the strain, anti-waste is now the fashion, the housing schemes are scrapped and Dr. Addison is thrown to the wolves. The plan has failed, the Prime Minister never fails. Dr. Addison must be the scapegoat. Mr. Montagu goes on, year after year, sapping the roots of British power in India (!) not a word, so far as is known, of remonstrance from the Prime Minister. One day he goes too far for public opinion; Mr. Montagu must go." The worshippers of the Prime Minister have sought to camouflage the unrelenting selfishness and humbug of their idol as "the defects of his qualities," and regarding those qualities as "commanding ones," they persuade themselves to believe that because of those qualities, he has a future before him. They argue to their own satisfaction that Mr. Lloyd George will continue for ever. We have no doubt he would if he could; but we doubt whether he can continue to be the dominant figure on the English political stage.

Indications are not wanting to show that Mr. Lloyd George, like his predecessor, is a spent volcano. He may inspire distrust, and that is because of his unbounded political cunning and ruthless sacrifice of principles. We remember seeing a cartoon in one of the French newspapers, wherein Mr. Lloyd George was shown as loudly swearing that it is always the same policy, though never the same man; to which the French Prime Ministers retort, "it is always the same man but never the same policy." It is not only in France that Mr. Lloyd George has been "damned and discredited," but also in a section—by no means inarticulate or insignificant—of the English Press. He has flirted hopelessly with politics and in utter defiance of all moral standards—if, indeed, such may be said to obtain at all among European politicians,—he has violated every pledge, broken every promise. Many are the "scraps of paper" which stand to the credit—or discredit—of the British Prime Minister. He thrives, because of the unprincipledness of his methods. Even his admirers cannot shut their eyes to it. But who ever expects high standards of political morality among Western statesmen? It was Disraeli, we believe, who spoke of the British Government as "an organized hypocrisy" and we do not think disinterested posterity will think more kindly of Lloyd Georgism, which is spreading "death, disaster and damnation" everywhere. The emergence of a Die-hard Party under Lord Salisbury's leadership is a portent; so is the refusal of the Labour Party to dally with unscrupulous political parties and politicians. Then what of Mr. Lloyd George's future, of which his henchmen are so optimistic and have drawn for their own satisfaction a rosy picture? We are told that at the present moment "the Prime Minister wishes to found a new 'National Party'". This is not surprising. "Coalitions do not last for ever, though the Conservative-Liberal-Unionist Government—which was a Coalition in everything but name—endured for nine years. But they carry within them the seeds of their own dissolution. What is wanted is a party with definite views and definite aims—(these being of course based on political unscrupulousness and the exploitation of the weak by the strong)—homogeneous and united, with one leader and one organisation, which can offer a solid *bloc* against the enemy." This new stunt is designed to prepare the ground for one of Mr. Lloyd George's periodical somersaults.

It is said that the stunt is backed by Lord Birkenhead *alias* "Galloper" Smith and Mr. Winston Churchill—"each with an eye on the reversion of the post of Prime Minister in the future", but neither feeling strong enough at the present moment to take it by storm. The formation of the Die-hard Party is opportune, from their point of view. The Governmental section of the English Press, instead of viewing it with alarm, and denouncing it as "anti-Coalitionist and therefore anti-Lloyd George, etc.," has been trying to confuse men's minds by reiterating the old shibboleth that "no political party can be successful for any length of time unless it is closely united for a common purpose. To prosper it must be homogeneous, and so compact." It is not difficult to see where all this tends. Apparently Mr. Lloyd George and his clique hope to woo back the Diehards and trade upon their credulity—or foolishness. Mr. Lloyd George has, it is obvious, discarded the old jade of Gladstonian Liberalism and the orthodoxy of the Manchester School. Labour will have naught of his unctuous political humbug. "It is said that Labour will not have him at any price. It was useless for the explorer's (Ll.-G.'s) deputies and advocates" according to the "Spectator," "to explain how great the future of Labour might be if they had so eloquent a political advocate and such a master of parliamentary diplomacy at their head. The further the deputies went down that avenue the more they found every tree covered with notices, 'Nothing doing.' Those being the facts, Mr. Lloyd George has, unless we are greatly mistaken, decided that the only thing left for him to do is: to become a Unionist. He must throw in his lot at once and for ever with the Party which now commands a majority in the Commons." Such a transition on the part of Mr. Lloyd George would not be surprising either, and all the recent events, including his vigorous denunciation of the scheme of 'Responsible Government' in India and his panegyric of the British civilian, seem ominous of what is coming. The possession of large Party funds, acquired by no-one knows how, makes his task the lighter and may gild his transition in flaming colours of gold as an urgent and irresistible national necessity. Mr. Lloyd George's whole meteoric rise to fame points that way, and it may not be long before an amazed world will wake up one day, to find Mr. Lloyd George painted Unionist in glaring red, white and blue. Of course, "it would be absurd, especially in these days (of grab and drab), in calculating a political problem of the kind we are now putting, to make too much of what are called 'principles'." Principles are good in theory, but Mr. Lloyd George and his friends may well ask if ever any European nation, worshipping at the altar of Mammon, throve by 'principles.' So principles must be left behind, in the interests of national solidarity and self-preservation! And why should the Unionists not support him? Do they not love power and pomp—and salaries too? "Office being the obsession of politicians of all Parties after a certain age," why should not the Balfours, the Curzons, the Winstons, and such like, hug Mr. Lloyd George to their bosom and instal him in the sanctuary of Conservatism? It may seem strange; but then are we not living in a strange world?

THE PROPHET'S TOLERANCE.

In the "Madras Mail" of September 2nd, under the heading, "What would the Prophet have said?" appeared the following "Note of the Day":—

During the Mohurrum festival, which is now being celebrated, Muslim young men, to all appearance students, were seen in the thick of the *tamasha*, wearing the Gandhi caps and carrying the spinning wheel. It is difficult to reconcile the use of these two symbols of patriotism with the celebration of the holy Mahomedan festival. It has no doubt been the custom in this country for ignorant low class Hindus to participate in the Mohurrum festival and to assume all sorts of meaningless disguises, but the sight of Muslims carrying about anything except their strictly religious paraphernalia, is certainly a novelty. What would the Holy Prophet have said if a cap or a spinning wheel dedicated to a Kaffir had been carried about in a Muslim religious procession in his time?

We cannot divine the use or purpose of the above remark which only prejudice could justify or ignorance excuse, unless it was imagined that the appeal to intolerance would take effect upon the Mussulmans and cause a breach in Hindu-Muslim unanimity on political questions. The writer in the "Madras Mail" seems to be under the impression that the word Kafir, in Coranic language, denotes anyone, however good, who is not avowedly a follower of Muhammad (may God bless and keep him); whereas it denotes an active and malevolent opponent of Islam. No righteous man, no servant of the Living God, no one who acknowledges and obeys a Higher Law than that of passion and cupidity, is called a Kafir in the Holy Coran or in the sayings of the Holy Prophet. As for the suggestion that the "Gandhi cap" or the spinning wheel is "dedicated to a Kafir", therefore unlawful to the Indian Muslims, it is purely ludicrous. The Gandhi cap and spinning-wheel are emblematic of a movement of which the Holy Prophet would unquestionably have approved in all essentials; and it seems to us certain that if he had been present at the Mohurrum celebrations which called forth this comment of the "Madras Mail", he would have objected to what the writer calls the "strictly religious paraphernalia" of the Mahomedans, emblems of that blind "tradition of the fathers", which he constantly denounced as evil, rather than to the Gandhi cap and spinning-wheel, emblems of a movement which has genuine human progress for its object, and cherishes his own ideal of complete theocracy. The writer in the "Madras Mail" seems also to forget that allies of the Muslims, whatever their religious belief, were never designated by the term which he has rashly used. The whole of the Muslim world to-day acknowledges Mahatma Gandhi and his Hindu, Parsi, Sikh and Christian followers as staunch allies: so that the term Kafir cannot be applied to anyone of them, least of all to a great saint who serves God in the service of humanity. Of such the Holy Coran speaks with no uncertain voice: *"And they say: 'None enters Paradise unless he be a Jew or a Christian.' These are their own desires. Say: 'Bring your proof (of that which you assert) if you are truthful.'*

"Nay but howsoever turns his face towards God while doing good (to men), surely his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

Notes of the Day

Britain and Turkey.

Further reports from the scene of operations in Asia Minor indicate the uninterrupted progress of the Kemalists all along the line before Smyrna. The reported capture of Aidin and other towns shows that the Kemalist forces have arrived close to Smyrna itself and, in interested quarters, it is stated that "the Greek army is rallying on a new front, eight miles from Smyrna. We are disposed to regard this as only a part of pro-Greek propaganda, with a view to combat the pessimism which has overtaken the deluded friends of Greece. It is clear beyond the least shadow of doubt that the back of the Greeks has completely been broken and that they are no longer anxious to face an enemy who can under no circumstances be despised. We cannot say what might happen in the event of any backing by Great Britain to the undeserving Greeks. British intentions in connection with the presence of the "Iron Duke" and the super-dreadnought "King George V" are still obscure, and the Viceroy's reticence, even when he had an opportunity of making an authoritative statement and thereby setting all doubts at rest, has given rise to serious apprehension. In the larger interests of all concerned, we hope the British warships will strictly observe neutrality, favouring neither the Greeks nor the others, and confine their attention to the "protection of British interests and nationals"—a task which certainly is superfluous, in view of the fact that there are hardly any British at Smyrna and such of them as are there will not certainly come in for trouble from the Kemalists. Trouble is to be apprehended from the wily Greeks, who in their despair might try to entangle Britain against the Kemalists by doing mischief to British subjects. Such conduct is not unusual to European diplomacy in the East, and we remember how the late Tsar of Russia once let loose the Kurds of his Empire on the Armenians in order to damn the Turks. Britain needs to be on her guard against the treacherous behaviour of her Greek proteges, and must recognize once for all that the Turks are not fighting for expansion at the expense of their neighbours but to ensure their independent existence as a nation. Mr. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, has done well to sound a prompt note of warning by sending his cable to Mr. Lloyd George, which we published yesterday.

Hindu-Muslim Unity.

We fully endorse the statement issued by Mr. Chotani, on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, regarding the deplorable happenings in Multan and at Telinipara in the Hooghly District. As Mr. Chotani says, it is difficult to imagine what excruciating pain the news of these riots will cause to Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali brothers and other patriots who are undergoing the rigours of incarceration for the sake of the country and its cause. Hindu-Muslim unity, he rightly emphasises, is the pivot on which the whole fabric of the Non-Cooperation movement depends. Anything that prejudicially affects that unity, however slightly, endangers the success of the movement. For the strength of a chain depends on its weakest link. The heart of the people we know is sound and anyone who knows anything about India knows full well that never, in her history under British Rule, has the solidarity of her people been so strong as it is to-day. This outstanding fact, however, makes outbreaks, here and there, the more deplorable and the need of constant vigilance the greater.

The Dividing Factor.

Mr. Chotani has appealed to the Muslims of India to preserve, promote and strengthen the cordiality of the relations existing between them and the Hindus and other communities of India. We make the appeal to all communities and especially urge the Congress and Khilafat organisations wherever they exist to renew and strengthen their efforts towards this end. So far as we know the Congress and Khilafat organisations in Multan and Telinipara have not been very strong; and this largely, in fact mainly, explains why the riots could not be averted. The only way to avoid the recurrence of such unfortunate happenings is vigorously to push on the work of spreading a network of Congress and Khilafat organisations in every village and every town and to secure a proper co-ordination of their activities. To this end the Congress and Khilafat workers must direct their energies. In this connection, we strongly condemn the unfortunate controversy that certain newspapers in the Punjab have been carrying on for some days past. The controversy refers to the sordid question of the distribution of Government jobs among the various communities. The controversy, however, has a moral of its own. And it is this: that it is the policy and actions of Government that divide Hindus and Muslims and other communities and it is the cause and the activities of the Congress that unite them.

Collins' Appeal to de Valera.

A significant hint to Mr. de Valera of the death of Arthur Griffith as an opportune moment for securing the unity of the Irish nation was made by Mr. Michael Collins in mail week. Interviewed at the Irish Free State Headquarters on the death of Mr. Arthur Griffith, Mr. Collins said:—

"At present, I am a soldier, but I think I can promise that if those who are against us will even now come forward and accept the terms offered by the Government, our differences can be composed.

"It is not too late for Mr. de Valera and those who are with him to honour the passing of a great patriot by now achieving what that patriot has given his life for—a united Ireland and Irish nation."

Mr. Collins added: "I must not be misunderstood on this point. Militarily our position warrants our belief that our opponents are in a hopeless position." Speaking of the future of the Government, he said reconstruction would have to take place, but added: "I shall not retire from my military duties until the trouble is ended." The death of Mr. Arthur Griffith, he said, was a calamity for Ireland, and for himself the loss of a stalwart colleague, staunch friend and wise counsellor. Some malignant fate, he said, "seemed to be dogging Ireland, and always at a critical period of her history, depriving her of the leader she trusted and followed." The last sentence was a tragic anticipation of the fate that was to befall himself.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SCHOOLS.

REPRESSION OF THE CHILD.

(By M. M. GIDVANI.)

I.

Indian schools are prison-houses where innocent children are locked up for certain hours of the day and "exploited" in the interests of the parents and the State. The parents want wage-earners. The schools provide them. The State wants cheap clerks, "karkuns", assistants, sub-assistants, deputies, sub-deputies, sub-pro-tem-acting-probationer-deputies. The schools manufacture them. No doubt the children are told it is for their benefit, but so are the dumb sheep, led to the slaughter-house, cajoled into believing that it is all for their benefit. The schools pretend to develop "character." They only succeed in crushing individuality.

Poets, philosophers, historians, scientists, politicians, statesmen, financiers, administrators—leaders of men—are nipped in the bud. How should it be otherwise when all are forced to fit in a rigid cast-iron mould? Repression in India begins not with the Black Act but with the Blackboard.

The teacher and the taught are both helpless victims of a vicious system. The teacher is expected to show "results", to produce successful "examinees" and he does it. He is a passively obedient slave of the Head Teacher, the Inspector, the curriculum, the text-books, the time-table—the system. He is told what he is to teach and how he is to teach. He merely carries out orders. Himself an obedient tool he makes his pupils the same. He in his turn issues commands which must be obeyed by the pupils. He affirms "You must do as I do, think as I think." Thus the child is reduced to an automaton, a machine. Examination takes the place of "education", "cram" that of "study." At the end of the year, promotions are made and everybody is happy—the teacher, the parents and the pupils. "Look at my results", says the teacher. "How marvellous", exclaims the parent. "Look at *me*", says the child. It is all a circus-show of well-trained ponies performing clever tricks to the succle of the trainer's whip before an admiring audience which claps and hurrahs. "Marvellous ponies, marvellous trainer."

In the New Era this must change. A Free India will need free men and women to serve it. New occasions will demand new qualities. We shall need—workers in the country who will not be "passively obedient" but self-reliant, self-disciplined and self-sacrificing. We shall need workers with bold initiative and enterprise, workers who will give to their country their best. The foundation of this must be laid in the school and *now*. The seeds of Swaraj must be laid in the school. The basis of National liberty is Individual liberty. Of what avail are constitutions framed by politicians if the men called upon to run them have never tasted liberty of thought and action, whose individualities have not been respected by the parents and the teachers? India's childhood must be free to grow to its fullest stature before it can give its best to the country. The keynote of the old system is "repression", the keynote of the new must be freedom. Czardom must go from the school. The benevolent autocrat must yield place to a helpful friend. The children must not be governed by the teachers but by themselves. The remedy lies in "self-government in the schools."

(To be continued.)

"A MOST HOSTILE SPEECH."

IMPRESSION IN SIMLA.

MRS. BESANT'S PET SCHEME —A "CONFERENCE."

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The non-official members of the Indian Legislative Assembly have now turned their wrath towards Lord Reading for his opening speech, which is characterized in some quarters as the most hostile and reactionary speech ever heard from the lips of a Viceroy. The impression is now slowly gaining ground that after all even Lord Chelmsford was a better Viceroy than Lord Reading, despite the latter's professions to see justice and equality maintained in India. The speech which his Excellency made in opening the autumn session is now the subject of serious study among the Indian members, who are all anxious to raise some dust in both the houses. The discussion on the Premier's speech was anticipated according to the agenda at to-day's meeting of the Council of State, but as it would be playing "Hamlet" without the prince unless Sir William Vincent the Home Member was present on the scene, the motion was postponed till to-morrow at the request of Mr. O'Donnell. Prof. Kale will, therefore, initiate what promises to be a somewhat interesting debate notwithstanding the attempts of a certain section to dissuade him from moving his resolution, especially after the Viceroy's speech.

SIR M. DADABHOY DROPS CENSURE RESOLUTION.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who from his fastness in the Central Provinces had sent in a notice of his resolution on the same subject now after getting up the Himalayan heights and hearing the Viceroy's oration is stated to be not very keen on moving the censure resolution and that he is prepared to withdraw his resolution, provided Prof. Kale, who unfortunately and rather inconveniently stands before him would withdraw his resolution. Presumably the reported abatement of his enthusiasm on the subject is due to the feeling that nothing good will result from a discussion of it in a house composed mainly of members, who would leave him practically in the cold and that it would be better if the less undemocratic Assembly would take it up and achieve something. Whatever might be the reasons which have prompted Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy to think of giving up the idea of moving his resolution and in spite of his desire, the debate is coming up tomorrow, when the Home Member will be present to reply successfully to the non-official attacks, both on the Premier and the Viceroy.

There is a shrewd suspicion in the minds of some that the references in Lord Reading's address to the Premier's speech were not wholly his and that the hand of Sir William Vincent was also behind it. If this suspicion is well-founded then it is difficult to expect from to-morrow's debate anything but a repetition of the views contained in the Viceregal utterance. It is indeed unfortunate that this important subject is to be talked first in the Council of State, because the fate of it is foredoomed failure for the simple reason, that there is not one able man there to smash the arguments that will be advanced from the Treasury benches. On the other hand if the Legislative Assembly had been the field for discussion of this topic, one would expect at least the assurance that the expression of the House would be conveyed to the Secretary of State and the Premier. As it is, the prospects of to-morrow's debate are gloomy and it would indeed be a surprise if the non-official members of the Council of State would escape from further insults.

MRS. BESANT'S SCHEME FOR A CONFERENCE.

Dr. Annie Besant delivered an address this evening to the members of the Legislative Assembly on her pet proposal to hold a Conference in Delhi in November of the leaders of all sections of political thought, who believe in the attainment of Swaraj by all constitutional means and frame a programme of work. The address lasted more than half an hour, and there were some references to the Premier's speech and Lord Reading's latest utterance. The suggestion of Mrs. Besant was well received by a large majority of those present, but one member expressed his emphatic dissent. The speakers who followed included Messrs. Rangachari and Jadunath Mazumdar. But it is significant to note that there was not one European member of the Assembly, not even from the non-official group to hear the speech of the well-known European lady, who whatever her past, cannot now be regarded as the enemy of Government as this term is now understood in some quarters. The complete absence of the European element which is not tired of professing in the Councils and Assemblies of its determination to stand by the Reforms and help India's cause is truly significant of the amount of help and cooperation, which Mrs. Annie Beesnt can expect to receive from her own countrymen in the cause which she has now at heart. However, she expects to deliver an address in two or three days to the members of the Council of State also on the same subject and after taking their opinions as well, she will issue the final letters of invitation to the prominent members of the various schools of political thought.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

I understand there was a meeting of the Bengal members of the Legislative Assembly yesterday to consider what attitude they should adopt in regard to the resolution that is shortly coming up for discussion before the Assembly urging on the Government of India to reduce by two crores of rupees the present total of provincial contributions to the central exchequer and distribute the benefit of such reduction to the provinces of Madras, United Provinces and the Punjab. It is stated that after a short conversation the Bengal members decided to follow the proposal of a Bombay member to suggest an exhaustive enquiry into the whole question of provincial contributions, rather than that the Government of India should yield to the clamorous provinces and grant doles from time to time. The question of provincial contributions is, however, coming up on the motion of Mr. Sashan Lal and it would be interesting to watch the debate

MULSHI STRUGGLE.

MR. BAPAT SENTENCED

SATYAGRAH CONTINUES.

Mr. G. N. Kanitkar wires from Poona under date Sept. 7:—

Mr. Bapat, President of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandals and two Satyagrahis get six months' rigorous imprisonment. Nineteen Satyagrahis including nine Mawlas get three months' rigorous imprisonment and two Mawla female Satyagrahis are fined Rs. 25. They get one month simple imprisonment if fine is not paid.

Satyagraha is offered daily. No one is arrested for the last four days.

Mr. Bapat exhorted all the schools and colleges and *akhadas* to help the Mawlas.

PLIGHT OF AUSTRIA.

HERR SEIPEL'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva.—The Austrian Chancellor, Seipel personally appeared before the Council of the League of Nations and eloquently appealed to the League to solve the difficulty without the peace of the world being disturbed. He declared that the question had become essentially political. The Austrian people will do their utmost to break the chains oppressing and strangling them rather than perish in isolation.

BOLSHEVIKS SEIZE BRITISH SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The announcement from Reuter's Bucharest correspondent that nine British warships have arrived at Constanza from Malta in order to protect shipping in the Black Sea is explained by a report from Moscow that Bolsheviks have seized two more British ships at Batum.

CABLE ITEMS.

Geneva.—The Earl of Balfour headed the list of Vice-Presidents elected by the Assembly of League of Nations, today, with thirty-eight out of forty-four votes. M. Hanotaux, (France), and M. Branting (Sweden), were amongst to others who were elected.

London, Sept. 6.—Saint Louis is being scratched from the Saint Leger.

Paris.—A Chamonix message says that the widow of the former French Minister, M. Marcel Sembat, committed suicide last night. M. Sembat died on Monday last.

The Trades' Union Congress announces that Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe has been appointed Editor of the "Daily Herald."

Capetown.—It is announced that Government have concluded an agreement with the Marconi Company to erect high power wireless installation capable of direct communication with Britain and Australia to be completed within eighteen months. The agreement provides for the formation of a South African company capitalised at half a million and to the board of which Government nominates one director retaining the right to expropriate the company or renew license every decade.

"PIONEER" ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Viceroy's speech observes that it is difficult to believe that sober Indian politicians will waste their time in ploughing sands in an unprofitable controversy when their enemies are sowing seeds of anarchy on promising soil. The paper urges for a timely and vigorous campaign to defeat the sinister plot of extremists to destroy the reforms.

MULTAN RIOTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA. Sept. 6

A Punjab Government communique states that recent disturbances at Multan had no political aspect. No Government buildings have ben damaged or looted and no hostility was shown towards Government officials or troops. The whole affair was a purely Hindu-Mahomedan disturbance. On the night of 5th September the situation was still quiet and confidence was being slowly restored but the population of the city was still nervous.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress announces that the President has fixed the next meeting of All-India Congress Committee for 10th November at Calcutta. The main item of business will be consideration of the report to be submitted by the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee.

"FORWARD ! ADVANCE"!

KEMAL PASHA'S CALL TO THE ARMY.

GREEK GENERALS CAPTURED.

TURKISH CAVALRY NEARING SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Constantinople.—The latest news about the Kemalists is that they are at present operating in the neighbourhood of Ala-Shehr.

Kemal Pasha, in an order of the day to the army, says.—"By destroying, in the great battles of Afion Kara Hissar and Tulubunar, the essential elements of the enemy's army, you deserve well of your country. The Turkish nation has reason to be confident about the future. Further fighting can still be expected in Anatolia. Soldiers, your first object is to reach the sea. Forward! Advance!"

Alashehr is an important railway junction situated midway between Afion Karahissar and Smyrna.

TURKS CAPTURE MAZELLI AIDEN, AND SOMA.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Constantinople.—Large additional captures are claimed in the reports from authorised Kemalist sources. It is stated that Mazelli (Nasilli ?), Aidin and Soma have been occupied, and that the Turks are marching on Bergama.

Important Greek military personages are said to be among the four hundred officers and ten thousand soldiers taken prisoner on September 2nd.

Nasilli is a town about 15 miles east of Aidin.

Soma is a town on the Smyrna—Penderma railway, situated about 30 miles north-east of Smyrna.

Aidin is a railway station lying about 30 miles south-east of Smyrna.

GREEK GENERALS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A message from Angora reports the capture of Generalissimo Tricoupis and a number of Greek generals. The Turkish cavalry are nearing Smyrna.

CHANGE IN GREEK COMMAND.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Athens.—It is stated here that the military situation is improving and that the change in command appears to have made a favourable impression. The position of the Southern Army at Ala-Shehr is considered secure.

The Minister for War and the Chief of Staff have left for Smyrna to confer with the new Commander-in-Chief.

The public, though realising the full gravity of the situation, are somewhat reassured, to-day, and prices on the Bourse indicate less anxiety.

ARRANGEMENT OF ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Paris.—An impression obtains that the French reply to the British note as regards the arrangement of a Graeco-Turkish armistice points out the difficulty of exercising pressure on the Angora Government, though France is quite ready favourably to consider any practical suggestion to that end. It is believed the French note expresses the opinion that the object desired can best be attained by the belligerent General Headquarters discussing the armistice terms.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Rome.—The "Tribuna" understands that in view of the gravity of the Graeco-Turkish situation, the Venice Conference on the Near East position may be held in the second half of September, and will be attended by members of the Entente Governments in addition to the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople.

INDIAN MUSLIM SUPPORT ACKNOWLEDGED.

The following cablegram has been received by Seth Chotani from His Excellency, Farid Bey, Ambassador of the Angora Government at Paris.

I received your telegram conveying heartiest feelings of United India, the Central Khilafat and particularly Muslims. Conveying it to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.. Thank our Muslim brothers for their congratulations. We must admit that they have a great moral part in our victory. It is certain the Greeks will be overthrown from the whole of Anatolia. Farid.

AN AMRITSAR SUGGESTION.

The "Vakil" of Amritsar suggests that meetings of protest should be held all over India on the occasion of offering prayers on the night of 8th against the apprehended interference in the victory of Turks and that the Viceroy be requested to convey the protest to the Premier.

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CABLES THE KEMALIST TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED SOMA (ABOUT 30 MILES TO THE NORTH-EAST OF SMYRNA) AND AIDIN (ABOUT 30 MILES TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF SMYRNA), THUS HEMMING IN BOTH THE WINGS OF THE GREEK ARMY. THE BATTLE AT THE CENTRE IS PROCEEDING IN THE REGION OF ALA-SHEHR.

SAILORS, FIREMEN, AND MARINE WORKERS AT VARIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The quarrel between Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the newer body, the Amalgamated Marine-workers' Union, reached a climax at the Trades' Union Congress at Southport, to-day. Mr. Cotter, President of the Marine-workers' Union, who was prominent in the "Egypt" enquiry, announced that he had been served with a writ seeking to restrain the Marine-workers' delegates from voting at the Congress. Mr. Cotter said his Union had been blackleggod, blackmailed and slandered.

Mr. Havelock Wilson was absent from the Congress, but Mr. Henson, for the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, objected to the Congress' wasting time on disnute. His proposal to refer the matter back to the General Council was withdrawn on a representative of the Council's undertaking to do his utmost to bring the parties together to maintain Trade Union unity.

Justice Romer, of the Vacation Court, declined to continue an injunction granted on Monday restraining Mr. Cotter from representing the Marine-workers' Union, including Southport.

Business at the special meeting of the Lucknow University Court on the 9th instant will be the approval of the proposal of Academic and Executive Councils for the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, Chancellor of the University.

RAILWAY FACILITIES

MR. JOSHI'S RESOLUTION

PROCEEDINGS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning to transact non-official resolutions. One hour was devoted to answering questions. The President took his seat at three minutes past eleven.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to Mr. Agarwalla announced that Lord Inchcape was expected to arrive in Bombay on about 4th November. Shortly after his arrival the Retrenchment Committee would commence its work.

Replying to Mr. Chowdhri the Finance Member said that so far 39 members of the Indian Civil Service have applied for retirement as a result of the reformed constitution.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION IN NATAL.

Mr. Hullah replying to Mr. Joshi's question regarding the recent anti-Indian legislation in Natal said:—"The Government of India do not consider that it would be in the public interest to lay either their representations or the replies of the Union Government on the table. But as a result of correspondence they are in a position to state that (1) the Union Government have recommended that assent should not be given to the Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance on the ground that the abolition of the Provincial Appeal Board would be contrary to their general policy towards Asiatic traders; (2) the Townships Franchise Ordinance has been reserved for further consideration and the Union Government propose to appoint a special officer to investigate the subject and (3) the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance has received assent, but it is proposed to inform the Administrator of Natal that the Union Government consider it reasonable that in giving his approval to racial restrictions introduced into the land sales, he should see that as far as possible Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

The first non-official resolution moved today was that by Mr. Ujjagarsingh Bedi urging that electoral rules for Central and Provincial Legislatures be so amended as not to require the presence of voters of landholders' constituencies at polling stations at the time of voting. The resolution received general support at the hands of the House. Dr. Sapru accepted it on behalf of Government.

Maulvi Miyan Asajadullah moved his resolution in Urdu urging that the Railway Act be so revised as to give India the full benefit of State ownership of Indian railways as was done in other countries where railways were owned and managed by the State.

Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, moved for adjournment of the debate on this very important question of State versus Company management till November session in Delhi. He said that only the other day he had been able to secure the opinion of the Central Advisory Board on this question and he had not yet placed the Board's decision before the Governor-General-in-Council for their consideration. He could not therefore say as to what attitude Government would adopt on this question.

At this stage the house rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour Member, moved his long resolution proposing to improve travelling facilities for third class railway passengers by increasing the number of third class coaches, providing seating accommodation, improving latrine accommodation, enlarging waiting rooms, better method of issuing tickets, appointment of special Superintendents in charge of third class passengers, provision of restaurants in trains, etc. The resolution asks the Railway Board to consider and report on the above and other suggestions

Mr. Darcy Lindsay thought the discussion was inopportune in view of the pending decision on the future management of railways.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Sir William Vincent presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill providing a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police and for kindred offences. The Committee has made certain important amendments to the original provisions. It is now made clear that the Bill is only aimed at those acting with intent to commit an offence under the Act and that it does not penalize any action taken *bona fide* to procure in a lawful manner absence from duty or resignation of a policeman for the purpose of bettering his prospects or otherwise furthering his welfare.

Dr. Gour, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Bhai Mansingh and Hussanally, members of the Committee have each appended separate dissentient notes pointing out that the measure was not needed and that its provisions were drastic.

The House agreed to a joint committee on Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act and to select committees on two bills, one amending Criminal Tribes Act and the other assimilating the law in British India relating to Official Secrets to the law in force in United Kingdom

But before the latter measure was committed to the Committee Mr. Neogy and Mr. Seshagiri Iver objected to certain drastic provisions of the Bill particularly that throwing the onus of proving 'not guilty' on the accused.

The Home Member next introduced a bill amending section four of the Court Fees Act 1870.

The Home Member also introduced a Bill amending the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1865.

Sir Malcolm Hailey introduced a bill amending the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1906

(Continued on page 8.)

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MR. KALE'S RESOLUTION

REJECTED IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The galleries of the Council of State today were unusually overcrowded by visitors both Europeans and Indians including some members of the Assembly when the interesting debate was initiated by Prof. Kale on the speech of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons. The attendance of the members was fair and Sir William Vincent, the Home Member, was present to reply on behalf of the Government. After a few questions had been answered and some legislative business transacted Prof. Kale moved his resolution urging the Governor-General-in Council to convey to the Secretary of State for India and through him to the Government of His Imperial Majesty an expression of the keen sense of apprehension and disappointment created in the public mind in India by the pronouncement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, regarding the present situation and the political future of this country.

The speech of the mover was heard with attention. At the outset he referred to the argument of some people that the utterance of the Premier ought not to be taken seriously but his reason for protesting against the speech was not that he had any quarrel with certain phrases and expressions used by the Premier but the policy underlying those phrases and expressions. He acknowledged the transparent sincerity of the Viceroy when he conveyed the assurance of the Premier that there was no going back upon the Reforms. He acknowledged also the deep sympathy of the Viceroy and the attitude of the Government of India in dealing with questions that had arisen out of the Premier's speech, but in all these explanations and the assurances there was one important factor which had not been satisfactorily dealt with, that is, the policy underlying the speech of the Premier. In the opinion of the mover the Prime Minister by his speech had ranged himself on the side of those who were known to be the opponents of the Reform Scheme. He had laid the axe at its root and he had practically thrown a challenge to India. Prof. Kale had no objection to the Premier's use of the word "experiment" for the reforms, but he certainly took exception to the use of the word "trust" when accompanied by the observation that this trust would be transmitted for generations to come. It would never be handed over to the persons entitled to the property. "The time has come and if I understand the spirit of the reforms correctly, I say the reforms are intended to fit Indians for self-Government and when they are fit, this trust will be transferred to them and yet we are told by the Premier that this is an obligation and the trust will be transmitted to the descendants in generations to come. The Premier has also stated that the success of the experiment would succeed or fail as the Moderates or the Non-cooperators enter the Councils at the next election. If the reforms fail, it will, in my opinion, fail as much on account of the Non-cooperation of the people in England and of the members of the Civil Service in India as on account of want of cooperation on the part of some Indians."

Prof. Kale then summarised the speech of the Premier as he understood it, and after criticising the "Steel Frame" argument remarked that the utterance of Mr. Lloyd George proved that he did not contemplate the transfer of power to the people of India at any time, not even in the distant future. Therefore, it was evident that Mr. Lloyd George had laid the axe at the root of the reforms. "It is futile for Indians to expect reforms—real reforms." This is what the Premier's speech amounted to. Prof. Kale next referred to the agitation of the Europeans in India to misrepresent Indian sentiment and advised the House to combat that agitation. In conclusion he said, "I cannot reconcile the assurance conveyed by the Viceroy with the statements made by the Premier in the House of Commons and I ask for the support of the House."

MR. SETHNA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Sethna in an eloquent speech supporting Mr. Kale's resolution said that the sensation caused by the Premier's ill-conceived utterance was so tremendous and the issues involved so great that it would be a serious dereliction of duty on the part of the Legislature if it failed to voice the public feeling and sentiment on the subject. The assurance of the Premier was nothing less than an afterthought while his speech was deliberate although he had nodded assent to Sir Donald Maclean's convenient question. "We are glad that so far as the Government of India and the Viceroy are concerned there is a determination to make the reforms a success but it is speeches like Mr. Lloyd George's that give a distinct set-back."

Proceeding Mr. Sethna explained the intentions of the Premier and said: "We the Moderates recognise that we need the British element in the different services particularly in the transition period and we will be glad to have them if they choose to remain so long as we want them; but on no account will we subscribe to the dictum of the Premier that the whole fabric will collapse if what he calls the steel-frame is removed. I have no hesitation in repeating that if the Indian Civil Service is the best paid civil service in the world, it is also perhaps the most efficient at the same time. With the continuance of similar conditions I hold that the Indian Civil Service of the future, whether it has in it even a partial British element or none whatever, will be able to give as fair an account of it-

(Continued on next page.)

VICEROY'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept 7.

Reviewing the situation in India in relation to Lord Reading's speech the "Daily Chronicle" attaches less importance to the Extremists' behaviour during the visit of the Prince of Wales than to the fact that the Cooperators should have been ineffective in organising a counter demonstration. It says "since the Prince stood for the Emperor who recently granted the constitution, everybody who saw the immense value thereof might have been expected to use every endeavour to ensure that His Royal Highness was welcomed as a symbol of good faith and good will.

The "Daily Telegraph" reasons similarly declaring it is hopeless to attempt to argue with the Extremists but that it may fairly be expected that the Moderates should show themselves amenable to Lord Reading's plain statement of fact. It concludes "The Viceroy's plain speech will do something, reinforced by a firm acting, it will do more and India will move slowly forward on the path of constitutional development. But there are no means of quickening the pace without disaster."

The "Daily News" says Lord Reading is maintaining his position so courageously and skilfully that he may yet be destined to preside as Britain's representative over a self-governing nation. It suggests that the only logical and safe course is steady Indianisation and reduction as far as possible of the probationary term.

The "Westminster Gazette" agrees that the Government of India's only possible attitude to the Non-Cooperators' campaign was one of stout resistance and prophesies that British administrators in India have a difficult task ahead and says "we look to them to discharge it in a wise and liberal spirit. But the real decision of India's future rests with the Indians themselves."

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech in opening the legislative session at Simla, the "Madras Mail" says perhaps as the representative of the King-Emperor it is well that he should be non-committal. With regard to India's readiness for Self-government the paper observes we cannot help feeling that Lord Reading takes rather too rosy a view of those questions. That superb air of Simla has forced optimism upon him.

The "Hindu" says the impression that jumps to the eye in respect of Viceroy's speech is that so far as those whom he meant to reassure are concerned, he has only made matters infinitely worse.

"New India" says the Premier's crime inspite of the best efforts of Lord Reading to defend it, stands naked in all its ghastly nature and only he can atone for it by ample and sincere apology and by acting in a manner which would satisfy India.

"Justice" says the Viceroy has referred to most of the questions engaging the attention of the public and in almost every case he has made the observations which may generally be considered satisfactory.

The "Swadesh Mitran" says India should feel grateful to Lord Reading for clearing the air and disillusioning the moderates of their fond hopes.

BI-AMAN AT PINDI.

PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Bi-Aman addressed a huge gathering at Pindi on Hindu-Muslim unity. She advised people to stick to their religions. Dr Alam asked Hindus and Muslims to prepare themselves for sacrifice like Sikhs. At Rawalpindi he discussed the advantages of Khadi. He challenged people to action. Begamsahiba also spoke on the troubles of Smyrna and Angora sufferers. The meeting ended with prayers. A ladies' meeting took place on Sunday. Notice was served on Bi-Aman and her party by the N. W. P. Government prohibiting their entry into the Frontier Province.

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

CAMPBELLPUR, Sept. 5.

Bi-Aman and party were stopped from going to the Frontier Province. She addressed a meeting in spite of the rain last night and will address another at Campbellpur to-night. Frontier men are coming in large numbers to hear her. The prohibition order is as follows:—To Secretary Khilafat Committee, Peshawar.

I am directed by the Superintendent of Police to inform you that under the provisions of the new Frontier Security Regulations, 1922, section 3 (e), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has issued orders that Bi-Aman and her party should be excluded from the N. W. Frontier Provinces. It is understood that this party intends to visit Peshawar to-morrow, the 4th instant, in which event exclusion orders will be served on the members of the party. I am, therefore, to suggest that you notify them of the existence of these orders before their departure from Rawalpindi and thereby save them the inconvenience and expense of fruitless journey.

O. GIBBERT GRACE,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Peshawar.

A Madras Government press communique states the total amount disbursed in Government loans up to the end of August is Rs. 8,45,708.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

with a view to follow English Bills of Exchange (crossed cheque) Act of 1909.

The next Bill introduced was that by Mr. Innes consolidating and amending the law relating to steam boilers in India.

Sir William Vincent introduced another Bill amending the Official Trustees Act and Administrator-General Act.

MRS. BESANT ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Dr. Annie Besant addressed this afternoon under the presidency of Sir Deva prasad Sarbadikari the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly in the committee room on the proposal for holding in November in Delhi a conference of leaders of all shades of political thought who believe in attaining Swaraj by constitutional means. The suggestion was generally well received and many members spoke endorsing it.

Mrs. Besant will shortly address the Indian members of the Council of State on the same subject before issuing the final letter of invitation.

A DISALLOWED RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The following resolution, notice of which was given by Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari, has been disallowed by the President of the Legislative Assembly on the ground that it relates primarily to the provinces:—

"This Assembly recommends that the provincial Governments be invited to take early steps for the encouragement of an independent medical profession in their provinces by the steady and increasing withdrawal of appointments reserved for the Indian Medical Service and throwing them open to the independent medical profession, this being done without prejudice to the efficiency of the medical administration and the medical institutions of the province."

It is understood that Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari is now in communication with the Government of India on the question of improving the size and quality of postal envelopes. He has suggested that more writing space should be allowed on post cards reserving not more than one-fourth of the space on the reverse sides of the post cards.

POSITION OF I. C. S.

In the Legislative Assembly at question time, replying to Mr. Chaudhari's question about the grievances of the Indian Civil Service, Sir Malcolm Hailey said the members of the Indian Civil Service have made representations regarding their emoluments, position, pay and prospects. The views of the Government of India regarding the more important points covered by these representations have already been communicated to the Secretary of State and in some cases have been announced. It is open to any hon. member to move a resolution regarding the emoluments of the services. The Government of India cannot however undertake that no action will be taken in regard to the emoluments of a service without prior reference to the legislature nor so far as they are aware is it the practice in any other country to make such prior reference.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation Bill which has been published to-day covers workers in factories, mines, railways, tramways, docks and ships registered under Indian Acts, sewage works, fire brigades, telegraph and telephone construction and the main branches of building work. Except on railways non-manual workers receiving over Rs. 300 monthly are excluded. In addition to modifying for the benefit of these workers the general law regarding employers' liability, the Bill provides compensation for personal injury by accidents arising out of and in the course of employments and for certain occupational diseases. Compensation is rigidly fixed wherever possible. The administration of the Act and decisions of disputes are entrusted to Special Commissioners with simplified procedure and appeals to the High Court are permitted only on points of law and only if a substantial sum is involved. In case of a contract, the labour contractor is liable unless employed for the purpose of the principal trade or business. The Workmen's Compensation Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly next week.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MR. G. DESHPANDE AT BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 5.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande received a hearty welcome at Chikodi and Nippani when he visited the place on the Ganpati festival occasion. The Congress and the Khilafat Committees presented him with ad dresses. In reply he reviewed the whole situation proving how the present agitation suited the temperament, culture and heredity of our nation and explained why the masses realised the importance of the movement though some people were thinking otherwise. In return he received assurances from the public of standing fast by the present programme outlined by Mahatmaji. Yesterday he addressed a crowded meeting at Belgaum. The Maruti temple was packed to the utmost by both men and women. He spoke from nine till midnight. He felt his ill-luck and greatest sorrow that he differed from the Maharashtra party for whom he had the highest respect and love. He said the learned men urge the present movement impracticable and inconsistent with the histories of the so-called civilised free Western countries. But those histories are not worthy of being repeated. They preach us violence, bloodshed, assassination, bruit-force, selfishness which was not the ultimate goal and object of nature. They will never tend to human happiness.

In respect of schools he regretted much that the "Kesari," the originator of which called the Government institutions the slave factories should preach removal of the boycott of the same. They agree that litigation should stop. Then he could not see the inadvisability or impracticability in suspension of the pleaders' practice or boycott of law courts.

He is convinced that the present programme should be followed and worked out. He was not a blind follower of anyone howsoever high he may be. He has studied and considered the question thoroughly according to his own light.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(Continued from previous page.)

self whether the steel-frame be there or not. It is not an isolated passage in the Premier's speech that we take exception to but in para after para there is the underlying idea that in his opinion India is at no time to be given complete self-government on the lines of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, or of South Africa. He calls the reforms an experiment which very word indicates that they could be scrapped and done away with at the sweet will of the Premier and Parliament. How can such statements reconcile with the assurance he now sends through the Viceroy that nothing that he said conflicts with the Government's formal declarations?

SIR ALEXANDER URGES FOR WITHDRAWAL.

Sir Alexander Murray in urging the mover to withdraw his resolution after the assurances of the Viceroy and the Premier himself, said that when he first read the report of the speech it was not without a feeling of apprehension and surprise which were not entirely removed even by his perusal of the full report of the speech which came later. He regretted that the Premier should have taken advantage of the debate in the House of Commons on the appropriation Bill to deliver himself of a speech so liable to misinterpretation and capable of mischief-making in this country; but having regard to His Excellency's decided pronouncement and the Premier's assurance that nothing in his statement was intended to conflict with or indicate a departure from the previous solemn declarations, he was of opinion that the sooner this unfortunate speech of the Prime Minister was allowed to sink into oblivion the better it would be for all concerned. The speaker had reason to believe from the Premier's own words that it was his well-known "gift of the gab" as they say in Scotland which led him beyond the specific point raised in the debate and indeed beyond his knowledge of actual effects of recent changes in India. Sir Alexander next dealing with the speech and objections raised against it pointed out that they should read the speech not as originally delivered but as qualified by his special message to the Viceroy. He reminded the House of the circumstances in which it was delivered. Objection had been raised against the Premier's statement that he could see no time when India could dispense with the guidance and assistance of a small nucleus of British Civil Service but Sir Alexander reminded the House that that was nothing but a paraphrase of what Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had said in para 364 of their report. Objection had again been taken to another statement of the Premier which immediately followed the above statement, viz., that the services were the steel-frame of the structure and if you take the steel-frame out the fabric will collapse. "But," asked Sir Alexander Murray, "is it not the case that the whole structure of the reform scheme is being slowly but surely built up on the foundations laid and maintained chiefly by generations of British officials"? It was in this sense that Sir Alexander understood the Premier's reference to the services as steel-frame. "Does any member doubt," asked Sir Alexander, "that if all these officials were withdrawn this year or next the fabric would collapse?" It was for this reason that the Premier refused to contemplate any idea of winding up the British Civil Service and insisted on considering it not merely an integral part of the system but as essential to the very life of the system. In view of all this, Sir Alexander appealed to the political sense and judgment of the mover of the resolution to withdraw it.

Sir Benode Chander Mitter of Bengal, agreed with Sir Arthur Froom that the speech of the Premier was unfortunate. He advised the House not to press the resolution to a vote.

RESOLUTION LOST.

Sir William Vincent next spoke on behalf of Government for about half an hour urging the mover to withdraw the resolution as otherwise it would have a serious effect in England.

Mr. Kale's motion condemning the Premier's speech in the House of Commons on the Civil Services was rejected by the Council of State to-day without being pressed to a division. Sir William Vincent emphasised that by the adoption of the resolution the Council would be alienating the sympathy of the British people.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL

RESULT OF MR. SASTRI'S MISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

At question time in the Council of State to-day some important questions were answered. The Hon. Mr. Sarma replying to the Maharaja of Cossimbazaar regarding the cost and results of Mr. Sastri's Mission said:—"I am unable to state the total cost of the Mission of the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri to Australia and New Zealand as the expenditure incurred has not yet been reported to the Government of India, but I may mention that the Governments both of Australia and New Zealand kindly requested Mr. Sastri to consider himself as their guest during his stay in those Dominions."

RESULTS OF MR. SASTRI'S MISSION.

The following are the immediate results of Mr. Sastri's Mission. The Queensland Government have approved regulations exempting all British subjects of any native race of India who were lawfully domiciled in Queensland at the commencement of the Banana Industry Preservation Act 1921 and who have continuously remained so domiciled for the operation of the Act which made it almost impossible for Indians unless specially exempted to engage in the Banana Industry. In South Australia the Government have decided to remove the only disability from which Indians suffer in that country by amending their Irrigation and Reclaimed Land Act, 1914, which disqualified all Asiatics from acquiring lands dealt within the Act and to make it applicable to Alien Asiatics only. The Commonwealth Government have given an assurance that steps will be taken at an early date to enable Indians in Australia to participate in the benefits of old age pensions equally with other citizens in the Commonwealth. The Universities in Australia—with the exception of the University of Brisbane in which accommodation is very limited, have expressed their willingness to admit a limited number of Indian students in accordance with their ability to accommodate them and to consider any scheme prepared by the Indian Universities for the interchange of lectures for short periods. As regards the Franchise the Governments of the Commonwealth and Western Australia have promised sympathetic consideration while the State of Queensland, the only other State in which the right is not possessed by Indians, awaite the lead of the Commonwealth Government. Apart from these achievements Mr. Sastri has been conspicuously successful in removing ignorance and prejudices concerning Indians and in creating an atmosphere favourable to their claims.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S LETTER.

In this connection a letter addressed to Mr. Sastri by the Premier of Australia on the eve of the former's departure from Australia was laid on the table. The letter states. "On the eve of your departure from Australia I desire to set out the position of the Commonwealth Government in regard to the representations you have made—First let me say how pleased we are that you have been able to accept our invitation to visit Australia and see for yourself our country and its people—Your visit has been one of Imperial significance and has afforded the people of Australia an opportunity of realising something of the vastnes and complexity as well as the splendour of our Empire.

"Your presence here has been of itself an education to many amongst us. You have by your speeches and your presence lifted the curtain of prejudice and want of knowledge and revealed to us something of India as it really is. By those admirable speeches of yours you have educated public opinion inside and outside Parliament made that possible which before your visit was impossible and you have brought those reforms covered or suggested by the resolutions of the 1918 and 1921 conferences within the range of practical politics. By your eloquence and by your logic you have made out such a case for those of your countrymen lawfully domiciled within the Commonwealth as will, I believe, secure in the Commonwealth and State Legislatures the support necessary to make the amendments of the law that you ask for. I cannot of course speak on behalf of the States, but for the Commonwealth I can at least say this, that the leaders of all parties have, as you are aware, expressed publicly their admiration of the manner in which you have stated your case and their appreciation of its merits.

"This question of the disabilities under which your countrymen suffer is no party one. As you have very justly pointed out, it has wide Imperial application. It is from this high plane that you have asked us to look at it and I have no doubt that the leaders of the other parties in the Federal Parliament will do so certainly I shall say as to your request that your fellow countrymen resident in Australia shall participate in the full benefits of the Old Age Pensions nay, Government will at a very early date take such steps as will place them on a footing of equality with all other Citizens of the Commonwealth. Here again let me assure you that this course is made immediately possible by your visit and your advocacy. In regard to the Franchise, although I am not able to speak on this subject with such assurance and such finality as on the Old Age Pension question, I do not hesitate to repeat in the plainest possible terms that you have brought within the range of practical politics a reform, which but for your visit would have been most improbable if not imposible of achievement and you will, I hope, succeed in your interview with Mr. Charlton, the leader of the Labour Party and with Dr. Earle Page, Leader of the Country Party, in including them to co-operate with the Government in order that those of your fellow countrymen who are still denied the Franchise shall receive it.

I can conclude by again assuring you that your brilliant advocacy on behalf of our country has borne good fruit. If there are any temporary delays in the realisation of the aspirations you have so ably voiced, do not be impatient. You have achieved wonders and in my opinion removed for all times those prejudices and misunderstandings which formerly prevented the admission of your countrymen resident in Australia to the enjoyment of the full rights of citizenship.

POSTAL REVENUE.

To Mr. Sinha's question regarding the financial results of the increased postal rates, Mr. Sarma said, it has not been possible to keep special statistics to show accurately the financial results of the increase in the price of Post Cards and the Postage on letter. There has been a slight decrease in the gross sale of ordinary stamps for postal, Telegraph and Revenue purposes during April, May and June, 1922, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1921 as will appear from the following figures.

1921, April-Rs. 6,42,300 May—Rs. 65,23,000 June Rs. 55,32,000 total Rs. 18,477,000.

1922 April Rs. 49,13,000 May Rs. 64,29,000 June Rs. 56,31,000 total Rs. 16,973,000.

The separate figures for July 1922 are not yet available, but the total sales of stamps including service stamps in that month were Rs. 65,52,000 against Rs. 60,80,000 for July 1921. The above figures comprise the value of stamps sold for revenue, postal and telegraph purposes and do not give an accurate idea as to the financial effect of the increase in postal rates upon postal revenue. The act came into force only from the 24th April and the decrease in April must be largely due to other causes such as trade depression. It may be mentioned also that the figures for 1922-1923 would be increased by about 2 lakhs a month, were it not for the use of cash regester machines in the central telegraph offices at Calcutta and Bombay, as these machines dispense with the use of stamps on telegrams. An estimate prepared on a 3 day's count in August 1922 shows that on postcards and letters alone in spite of a reduction of about 26 per cent in numbers, the Post Office is now earning an additional revenue amounting to about 1 1/2 lakhs weekly as compared with the revenue earned from letters and postcards during August 1921.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Thomson in answer to Lala Ramsarkn Das said the Frontier Committee report will be placed on the table in due course, bu it is not likely to be ready before the end of this month. Government are not at present in a position to say how long it will take them to consider the report or when it will be possible to publish such orders as may be passed on it.

FISCAL COMMISSION REPORT.

To the Maharaja of Cossimbazaar the hon. Mr. Lindsay said the Government of India propose to publish the report of the Fiscal Commission as soon as it is received by them. They have been in communication with the president of the commission the hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the subject. He has explained that though the report has been signed by all the members, five members signed it expressly subject to dissent and that till their dissenting minutes are incorporated the report does not become complete and ready for presentation. As at present advised the Government of India do not contemplate appointing a committee of the Indian Legislature to consider another committee's report.

The same member elicited from Mr. O'donnell the statement that the Government of India sometime ago considered the question of transfer of the Control of Calcutta High Court to Bengal Government, but decided not to proceed further with it for the present.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN RENTS.

LANDLORDS IN ASCENDANCY!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So, at last, the wild rumours of the threatened increase in rents have come true! For months past, there were heated discussions in the higher official circles regarding this subject. There was but one member, who was said to be persistent and insistent on ending the Act, or on increasing the rent! The big landlords rallied round and supported his case! If dame rumour is right, the Governor was reluctant to give in; and it was at his behest, that it was decided, that the Act should remain in force with modifications in rent. But the proposed increase is absolutely unjust, and is intended to placate the lucky, happy and yet ever grumbling landlords at the expense of the poor tenants. The Corporation has convened a special meeting to consider the matter; and it is hoped, that the members will voice the sentiments of the suffering tenants. Meanwhile, all public and communal associations should raise their emphatic protests against the growing ascendancy of landlords in the counsels of Government, and call upon the Corporators and Councillors to stand by the people. For, Sir, are not the poor and the lower-middle classes threatened with increased cost of living from all sides?

(1) The Railways have raised their long distance rates!

(2) The Railways are about to increase the rates of season tickets!

(3) The Tramway Company is pressing for an increase in its fares, say double of its present rates!

(4) The landlords are refusing to execute any repairs, which means an additional burden to the tenant!

(5) The Municipality is even now supplying water at irregular hours, which at times necessitates us to pay the *pukhali* and get the water!

(6) There is no appreciable decrease in the prices of foodstuffs or of articles of daily use!

(7) There seem to be little prospect of wages and salaries going up.

(8) There is all the time the sword of retrenchment hanging on the head!

(9) I ask plainly and directly, where is and what is the change for the better in the lot of the tenants to justify an increase in rents?

(10) The Rent Act does not restrict the rapacity of the landlords of the new houses; and so it does not stand in the way of new construction. How are the landlords of old houses so suddenly affected, as to merit an enormous increase in their rents?

(a) Have they been doing the requisite repairs from time to time? Barring stray exceptions, No!

(b) Are the prices of building materials going up? No! They have declined a great deal!

(c) Then where is the earthly necessity of increasing the rents by 33 1/3 per cent., when the landlords are prospering and the tenants are struggling? There are stray cases, where landlords are hit, and tenants are thriving by sub-letting. But these are few and far between. From the foregoing facts and figures, it is clear, that if any class needs protection at this moment, it is the tenant class; and if Government insists on supporting the landlords at this hour, they will forfeit the sympathy of even those, whose wardens and guardians they profess themselves to be.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Aug. 29.

"KATHIAWAD OUTLAWS."

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the account of dacoity committed by Kathiawad outlaws in Bachau, Cutch, which appeared in our issue of 24th August, the Police Commissioner Cutch writes that neither Bachau nor any other town or village in Cutch has been looted by the outlaws.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

A communique states:—The Inchcape Committee on retrenchment will assemble at Delhi on the 8th November 1922. The Committee does not propose to take evidence from public bodies or private individuals but will be quite prepared to consider any written representations that may be put forward and they should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Retrenchment Office, Simla.

C. P'S. HUGE BUDGET DEFICIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Addressing the C. P. Legislative Council the Governor expressed his belief in the future of legislative Councils. Since the introduction of budget the position had not improved and the huge deficit could not be met by retrenchment alone. He therefore, hoped that the Council would sanction additional taxation which would include increase of court fees and stamp duties. The Governor asked the Council to confine themselves only to a discussion of matters of real provincial importance.

TRUTH ABOUT TURKEY.

AS TOLD BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.)

Till yesterday, we were told from day to day, by Lloyd George, Curzon, Bryce and Co., and by their Anglo-Indian representatives in this country, that Great Britain was the best friend of Turkey, before the last war; that Great Britain always tried to stand by Turkey; and that ever since the Armistice she has maintained strict neutrality! Has that been so, please? Let an Englishman give the answers. Here are the extracts from Mr. Clair Price's article in the "Fortnightly Review" of July last:—

(1) "Great Britain, which had been supporting Abdul Hamid against Russia, *dropped the Sultan and joined hands with the Tsar* in the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907—a treaty which frightened the Young Turks into the abortive revolution of 1908, with its frantic, but *futile bid for British support*"! So from 1907, Britain had dropped Turkey completely!

(2) How Lloyd George forgot his pledge re. the integrity of Constantinople, Thrace and Asia Minor can be seen from Mr. Price's own statement:—After the Armistice, "British troops were in *occupation of* the Pera and Galata sections of *Constantinople*"!

(3) "The British contingent was leading with a number of *battleships*, which had been hurried down from the demobilised Grand-fleet in the North Sea"!

(4) "And British troops not only held the railways of Asia Minor, but formed an *iron ring* around the remnant of the old (Turkish) Empire, occupying Trans-Caucasia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, Syria and a number of ports on the Mediterranean and Black Sea shores of Asia Minor"! The French and the Italian troops also participated in the occupation of Turkish lands; but the British Lion had the lion's share in the whole transaction!

(5) As to how far Britain maintained *strict neutrality* since the Armistice with Turkey in September, 1918, let Mr. Price have his own say:—"By the Note, which the Oecumenical Patriarchate at Phanar dispatched to the Porte on March 9th, 1919, severing their relations, it had become apparent, that *Venizelos and political Hellenism had succeeded to the place, in the old Anglo-Russian alliance, which Russia had vacated*"!

(6) "That the new Anglo-Hellenist *rapprochement* was even *more dangerous* to the *disarmed* remnant of Turkey, than the old Anglo-Russian alliance had been to the late Empire"! That

(7) "The *Greek occupation of Smyrna* on May 15th, 1919, showed what might be expected of the new Anglo-Hellenist *rapprochment*!" We know, through the "Muslim Outlook" and the "Bombay Chronicle", what the Inter-Allied Commission had to say about the barbarities perpetrated by the Greeks in Smyrna, the report whereof has been suppressed by Lloyd George and Co.!

(8) Let us see something more about that strict neutrality! Mr. Price says, that "The British Military Command in Constantinople now (January, 1920) *suppressed the Parliament* by arresting and deporting to Malta as many of its Nationalist deputies as could be found"!

(9) "With a *British military mission* now (1920-21) *attached to the Greek high command*, the Greeks encircled the left flank of the makeshift Turkish forces in front of Afiun, and sent them pell-mell into a disastrous retreat"!

(10) But in the engagement that followed, "*Anglo-Hellenism and its handiwork, the Sevres Treaty*, alike collapsed"! So the Sevres Treaty was the handi-work of Britain and Greece only! Courtiers, please note this.

(11) To put it in the words of Mr. Price:—"*The Sevres Treaty was the handiwork of Anglo-Hellenism*"!

(12) "*Had it been ratified, it would have put an end not only to the Ottoman Empire, but to Turkey itself! And the possibility of securing its ratification was not abandoned without a struggle*"!

Can Lloyd George, Curzon, Bryce and Company still maintain, that they have been the best friends of Turkey? That they have done nothing to dismember it? That the Sevres Treaty was not their own handi-work? And that they observed strict neutrality with Turkey since the Armistice? Say, what they may, their own co-religionist and their own countryman, Mr. Clair Price, who has been to Angora, and seen Kemal Pasha, thinks and feels and states his views, which confirm the statements made in "The Chronicle" from time to time, and which deserve the best attention of all those who are interested in the maintenance of Peace in the East.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. DICKINSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

There was a large attendance at the funeral, at Lewisham Cemetery to-day, of Mr. F. W. Dickinson, late Chief Editor of Reuter's. Revd. Baron Dickinson, brother of the deceased, officiated at the service at St. Stephen's Church, Lewisham, of which he was recently Vicar and also at the graveside. The staff of Reuter's was headed by the Chairman, Sir Roderick Jones, and Major Claude Napier, Director, was present in full force. In addition there were present representatives of Reuter's agencies from different parts of the world at present on a furlough in England, and also the chief representatives of the Havas and other Continental agencies, the Associated Press of America, the Canadian Press and the Eastern Telegraph Company.

The coffin was covered with many beautiful wreaths, including some from the Directors of "The Times" newspaper, Lord Riddell, the Associated Telegraph Companies, the Electra House Companies, the Australian Newspapers Service and the South African newspapers, the Chairman of the Board of Reuter's and the Associated Press of America.

Since the death of Mr. Dickinson, letters and cablegrams have poured in, expressing heartfelt condolences of members of the Reuter's staffs throughout the world.

TOKYO LETTER.

RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

TRIAL FOR LESE MAJESTE

JAPANESE CHALLENGE TO EINSTEIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, July 15.

In the light of what is taking place, it would seem, that bureaucracy is, after all, an indispensable factor in Japanese politics. Political parties in Japan are tied up with the vested interests. Japan is now the costliest place to live in, and the criminally high prices now prevailing in the country can be safely ascribed to the deliberate attempts of the retiring Cabinet to please the agrarian interests, which are the bulwark of the Seiyukai party. One of the main cause for the downfall of the Takahashi Ministry was the deadlock to which its financial policy had been brought. The accession to power, last month, of Admiral Baron Kato, a non-party man, was a signal for revolt among the newspaper circles, and the disappointment voiced over the selection of a man outside the political parties was universal. But it strikes us as singular, that the very people, who, only a month ago, demanded his dead for having dared to accept the Premiership, are now according the most cordial reception to his financial and administrative policies. Facts are more eloquent than columns of argument, and Baron Kato bids fair to justify the opinions expresses by the American editors that an efficient party-man would be a better administrator for Japan than a mediocre party leader.

HATCHET OF RETRENCHMENT.

Having no political axe to grind, the present Cabinet has seriously set upon the task of readjusting the political, diplomatic and economical machinery of the country. The crowning achievement of its efforts is the declaration to evacuate Siberia by next winter. Immediately on the heels of this comes the announcement that the hatchet of retrenchment will be unsparingly applied to all governmental departments. Financial retrenchment being one of the principal planks of the Kato Ministry, Mr. Ichiki, the Minister of Finance, is determined to carry out the curtailment of official expenditure in a thorough-going manner. He has requested the different departments to see that their estimates for the next fiscal year are reduced by 20 to 25 per cent. The officials of the Finance Office are very optimistic as to the outcome of their plans and intend to fix the total amount of the budget for the fiscal year 1923-24, in the neighbourhood of Yen 1,000,000,000, a reduction of Yen 480,000,000 when compared to the budget estimates of the financial year 1922-23. To arrest the soaring tendency of the prices of commodities and alleviate the sufferings of the poorer classes owing to the abnormally high cost of living. Mr. Ichiki believes that the Government, which is the greatest buyer of commodities, should check the present excessive national consumption, thus lightening the burden of the tax-payers also.

The draft plans for the reduction of Army expenditure published by the War Office fall short of the mark set by a unanimous vote of all the political parties at the last session of the Diet. The officials of the War Office are greatly perturbed at the cold reception accorded to their estimates from all sides, and are cudgelling their brains to find new sources where the prunning knife can be effectively employed. It goes without saying that the naval expenditure will be the biggest item of reduction in the national budget in view of the naval limitation agreement arrived at in Washington. The beauty of the thing is, that the authorities have in contemplation the stopping of the noon-guns by which they expect to save some 2 millions of Yen annually, while strict orders have been issued forbidding the use of official motorcars for private purposes and the elimination of champagne and other costly drinks from official dinners. There are a host of other minor items that can be added to this list, and which are an eloquent testimony to the fact that the present non-party and bureaucratic Cabinet is seriously determined to save the nation from falling into the abyss of financial and social chaos. Even according to the most pessimistic forecasts, taking into consideration the various contentions that will be put forward by the different departments of the Government, it is admitted that the Minister of Finance will not find it difficult to save at least Yen 350,000,000.

Another noteworthy step taken by the Cabinet is the abolition of summer holidays in Government Offices. Up till now, the officials used to enjoy, by turns, a summer vacation of 10 to 20 days, which is now totally abolished, but a new order makes it possible for every official to take a holiday of 20 days during any part of the year. Moreover, the Government Offices which from July 11 to September 10, have hitherto opened from 8 a.m., to noon will from now on be open three hours longer except on Saturdays. Premier Kato is also making tremendous efforts to purify the administration from corruptive influences, and to enforce strict discipline among Government officials he is pondering over the advisability of establishing a special bureau which will also take into hands the abolishment of red tape.

LATEST VICTIM OF LESE MAJESTY.

Tradition says, and every Japanese child at the primary school is taught to believe that the reigning family of Japan is related to gods, and Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of the line, was the great grandson of Ninigi-no-kami, the "Heavenly Grandson" of Amaterasu O-mi-kami. According to this belief, which few among the educated classes now care to believe, the Emperor of Japan is not only temporal but ecclesiastical head of the nation. This theory, derived from myths, is still, under the full blaze of modern civilization, being preached and adhered to by officialdom, and woe betide a man who dares to refute it by word or deed. Professor Dr. Tetsuji Aoki of the Keio University in Tokyo, had the temerity of writing an article in a monthly magazine, the "Toho Jiron," in which he frankly discussed the absurdity of paying reverence to the Imperial Family as the direct descendants of gods and deplored the slavish tendency of the Government to enforce such ridiculous ideas, quite regardless of the fact that the people had emerged from the days of feudalism and were now possessed of more commonsense to give credence to such fairy tales.

The official susceptibilities having been greatly offended at such a frank expression of opinion by a learned professor, the judicial authorities immediately suppressed the magazine and prosecuted Dr. Aoki for *lese-majeste*. As a result of this prosecution Dr. Aoki was sentenced to four months imprisonment, which has now been confirmed by the Supreme Court. Some of the famous lawyers of the Empire who left no stone unturned to have the sentence quashed have been greatly disappointed at the attitude of the Supreme Court. They approached the Procurator-General to have the execution of the sentence postponed, but their request having met with a blank refusal, Dr. Aoki is now serving his term as a victim of free speech. A prominent Japanese journal while lamenting the imprisonment of Dr. Aoki, remarks: "We refrain from commenting on this affair, for we do not yet enjoy full liberty of speech in this country of ours. But that the unfortunate professor's deeds were not prompted from any mean motives, is believed by everybody who knows the integrity of his character. At any rate, Dr. Aoki has now become the object of deep sympathy by a large circle of people."

THE KOREAN BOMB-THROWER.

Kin Eri-Sho, a Korean youngman, who last spring threw bombs and shot haphazardly at General Baron Tanaka in Shanghai, is now being tried at the Nagasaki District Court. He has made a clean breast of each and every one of his activities smilingly, and his behaviour in the court is reported to be one of cheerfulness. Last autumn, Kin left Peking for Korea hiding the bombs in his trousers and dressed like a Japanese. Through the good offices of an innocent Japanese woman passenger, he crossed the Korean frontier posing as the woman's husband. At Seoul he threw bombs at the Offices of the Government-General of Korea which refused to explode, but immediately afterward when the police arrived on the scene, he scented them off the track by keeping his presence of mind and saying that he too had just come there and was unable to enter. Later on cleverly avoiding detection, he escaped to Peking with the determination of assassinating high government officials of Japan.

At Shanghai, says Kin, he was very much disappointed to have failed to hit the mark; his shots taking the life of an innocent American lady. As regards wounding another foreigner, Mr. Thompson, Kin expressed his regret and said that as all avenues of escape were barred to him, he was about to commit suicide when Mr. Thompson attempted to wrest the revolver from his hands which resulted in the latter's receiving injuries. At the court's questioning him if it ever struck him that by shooting at random he might injure the by-standers, the accused replied that he was fully conscious of it but some small sacrifices were unavoidable in the way of accomplishing big affairs. In the end when he was asked to say something to his own advantage, the Korean said, "All I want is the independence of Korea."

JAPANESE TO CHALLENGE EINSTEIN.

The enterprising publishers of the Japanese magazine "Kaizo" (Reconstruction), who brought Bertrand Russel and Mrs. Margaret Sanger, president of the American Birth Control League to Japan, and were the first in this country to give wide publicity to articles on Mahatma Gandhi, have concluded a contract with Professor Einstein the world-famous scientist to visit Japan next winter. The noted professor will arrive here sometime in November and deliver a series of lectures in the Universities and other educational institutions of the Empire.

Dr. Professor Fudo Doi, professor of physical Science at the Imperial University of Tokyo, has created a sensation in the scientific circles by announcing that when professor Einstein comes here he will challenge him to a public debate and prove to the world that his theory of relativity was groundless. Dr. Kuwaki also a professor of Physical Science at the Imperial University of Kyushu, who for sometime studied under Professor Einstein in Germany, has in a press interview said that many noted scholars of the world expressed doubts as to the authenticity of Professor Einstein's theory and bitterly opposed him as long as they had not come into contact with him. Dr. Kuwaki opines that these savants simply studed a part of Professor Einstein's ideas but when they were able to digest the whole of his theory, they became his foremost supporters. The arrival of the German scholar is being awaited with great interest, especially in view of the fact that the forthcoming discussion, if it ever takes place between two exponents of Physical Science will greatly enliven the academic world of of Japan.

JAPANESE ENDOWMENT FOR GERMAN SCIENCE.

Dr. Sawayanagi, a well-known educationist and a professor of the Imperial University, after his recent visit to Germany, has prevailed upon Mr. Gunshiro Mochisuki, a millionaire of Shizuoka Prefecture, to make an endowment of 2 million marks to the Kaiser Wilhelm's Institute. Dr. Sawayanagi, it is reported was greatly moved by the lack of necessary funds that has handicapped the activities of the Institute that has in the past done much good work on the lines of scientific investigation, and on his return to his Motherland recited the story to Mr. Mochizuki, who, without any hesitation offered to make the above-mentioned generous donation.

The progress of science and medicine in Japan is largely due to the generous help received in the past from German scholars, and more than half of the forign-trained Japanese received their education in the German Universities. Even now a student must make himself proficient in German language before he can be admitted to any of the science or Medical colleges of any of the Imperial Universities, in Japan Owing to this there exists a great sympathy for German culture and institutions in the hearts of the Japanese people, and one wonders why the Japanese should resent being called the "Germans of the East". The philanthropic act of Mr. Mochizuki for the cause of world's science will be highly appreciated by all true lovers of science, regardless of race or creed. It reminds us of another similar act of generosity on the part of Mr. Hajime Hoshi, president of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company, Japan's biggest drug manufacturing concern, who only a short time ago voluntarily offered a large amount of money for scientific investigation in Germany, through Dr. Solf, the German Ambassador at Tokyo.

ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN INDIA

The following apt comments by the "Osaka Mainichi", one of the two most widely circulated newspapers of Japan will, I hope, prove of some interest to the readers of the "Chronicle". The editor in one of his short editorial notes remarks:—

"Much of the actual conditions in India is unfortunately hiden from the public eye thanks to the assidious efforts on the part of the British censors, but according to the "Manchester Guardian", the influential Liberal organ in England, the number of arrests in connection with the Non-cooperation movement under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi now amounts to more than 10,000. If the report has any truth in it, we wonder why the public opinion of the world does not raise its voice against the drastic measures taken by the British authorities to suppress a popular movement of the Oriental race, whatever minority the movement may actually represent. It is not for us to pass criticism on the internal politics of our old Ally, but the world is changing fast, making national issues into international affairs, so much so that any injustice done to even a fraction of mankind in any part of the world, cannot passs without undergoing searching criticism, if not actual judgment. It was to this cause that Japan had to face many a hard criticism on her alleged mis-government of Chosen (Korea) yet at no time Japan did keep 10,000 Chosenese (Koreans) in prison."

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With reference to our advertisement which appeared in this Journal on Wednesday the 6th instant,

we wish to state that:

(1) The Winning Horses names may be given IN ANY ORDER. The prize will be awarded for A CORRECT LIST OF NAMES irrespective of the order in which the races are run.

(2) Entries will be received up to 2 p. m. on Saturday 9th September instead of 6 p. m. on Friday 8th September as previously announced . . . . . .

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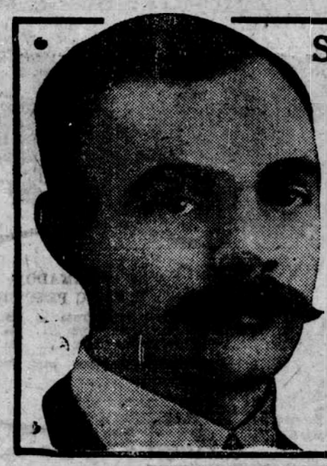

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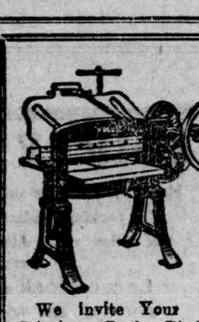

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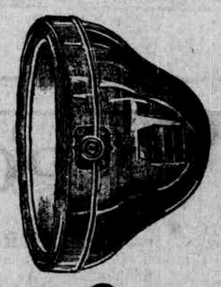

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